B. Ruth

Clinical Lectures

delivered in the

Royal Infirmary

of

Edinburgh in

1768.

By

Wm Cullen M.D.

Taken by

B Rush. 1768-8

Introduction

Clinical Lectures Sh: be delivered at the Patients Bed Side. the word is derived from KAIVH Lectus. —

Knowledge wch: is acquired by visiting sick Patients is far more useful than y wch: is derived from History because,

1st: their Symptoms make a deeper Impression upon the mind, than when Heard of them.

2nd: We acquire a Knowledge of those Symptoms which cannot be described such as the different States of the Pulse - Respiration &c - Degree of Heat - Appearances of the Countenance - the Changes of the Voice - the different Appearances of the Urine &c. all these things are to be acquired Only by conversing with the Diseases themselves. —

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3d: Diseases in Books are found distinct, but in Sick Patients we find a number of them complicated together w: very different Indications of Cure.

4th: Hist: of Diseases in Books are generally very imperfect. many of the most material symptoms being often omitted.

5th Histories of Diseases are often very fallacious owing to physical writers being prejudiced in favour of certain Theorets, or particular Remedies, or from the vanity and Credulity which is peculiar to most of writers in Physic. Controversies have likewise contributed not a little to introduce many false Facts into Medicine.

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6th: The natural Love of the wonderful and marvellous has led to introduce many Facts into Physic which have never had any Foundation. Thus the Royal Touch – Bezoardics – & Magic has been vouched to cure Diseases. These things we know have no real Efficacy, & can operate only on the Patients Imagination. Notwithstanding the many Complaints made by Theory I am inclined to think there are more false Facts than false Theories in Physic.

As this is the Case I would advise you Gentlemen to use your own Eyes & your own Reason in attending the clinical Patients. Visit them every day & keep

Introduction

gular journals of the Changes in their Diseases, & the Operation of Medicines on them ~~patients~~. dont neglect Cases because they are common. Common Cases occur oftnest in Practise, and therefore pay particular Attention to them. you will find them of the most Consequence to you hereafter.

The Method I shall follow in these Lectures is to enquire into

1st the state of the Pulse - Tongue - Respiration - Appetites -- all the Excretories as Urine - Stool - Sweat - the states of the senses - flesh - watchfulness - the state of the Nerves & Lower Albrus in women. we shall get our Intelligence from our Patients first, notwithstanding

ing Questions, for they always dwell upon those Symptoms w: give them most pain.

2nd: I shall point out all the Antecedent Causes - as the Age - Habit of Body - Temperament Manner of Life they have been accustomed to.

3d: I shall mention all the variety of Occasional Causes.

4th: the proximate Cause shall next be investigated from the Symptoms w: have been before mentioned. under this Head I shall endeavour to explain each of the Symptoms as are explicable.

5th: I shall mention such Prognostics

as will qualify us to tell when a Disease will terminate in Life Death - or Another Disease.

6th I shall lay down the Indications of Cure. these are taken from a Knowledge of the proximate Cause. but this cannot be found ~~but~~ we shall point out the Incertia & Ludentia in dificular Cases, or wait to see the Efforts of Nature.

7th I shall carefully take Notice of the Effects of Remedies, and mention Gratitionally the Dose of each of them. I shall aim at simplicity in Prescription, 8ly: if the Patient is better or worse we may know w: Medicine to attribute it to. I shall ~~follow~~ Order the

Introduction —

most common Medicines such as are generally ordered in similar Cases. But if these fail I shall have Recourse to more violent & uncommon Medicines

I would advise you to be cautious in wantonly trying the experiments w: the Medicines of w: you are unacquainted especially when it is not Absolutely necessary. This will be subversive of the grand Foundation of Morality of doing to others w: we would chuse they should do to us.

Pectoritis

Eliz: Hastings - labour under

Pectoritis. This disease often confounded w: a Pleurisy. Our present Patient's Case is as follows. She complains of a violent pain in her right side extending down the Ribs, accompanied w: frequent a hard pulse - & a slight Cough. how shall this be distinguished from a Pleurisy? By a variety of circumstances: 1° Pleurasies are more frequent 9 out of 10 Inflam: diseases are either Inflam's or Pleurasies. The Reason of this is evidently owing to these parts

Hepatitis

being most exposed to the influx of blood
in all ambiguous Cases therefore we
may suspect a Pleurisy rather than
a Hepatitis. 2d little Judgement
can be formed from the precise pleurisy
the pain. The Lungs in Inspiration ex-
tend much lower than is supposed. The
a Pain in the Shoulder is sometimes
looked upon as a Pathognomonic Mark
of a Hepatitis but other Affections of the
Liver, but this Symptom is not
uniform. I have seen many Cases
of diseased Livers & yet no pain

Hepatitis

of the Shoulder-felt. Imagine this pain is confined only to those cases where the Liver is enlarged, & considerably encreased in its weight. this pain is generally confined to the Cavity & seldom extends across the Scapula & when it does attend gives us strong Reason to suspect an encreased size of the Liver. to all this we add y: all the Muscles of the Abdomen & Thorax are subject to Inflamation or Rheumatic affections w: renders it still more difficult to form a Diagnosis of the Hepatitis from the Scapular pain.

Hepatitis

But 3:do the most distinguishing mark of a Hepatitis must then be taken from the Decubitus. in all Cases of inflamed Livers, the patient cannot lye on his left side, whereas in all Peripneumonic diseases the Patient can lye only on his left side at least for some time. it does not follow notwithstanding that a Patient labours under a Hepatitis when he cannot lie on his left side. 4:th Pleurasy is always attended w:th a Cough, the Hepatitis likewise almost always produces a

Bidding at Home
the Woman: Vol 1. p. 335

Hepatitis

Cough do that little Dependance can be
placed on this Symptom. 5: Pleurisy
is attended wth Expectoration. a Hepatitis
very seldom or never. do that more
Dependence may be placed upon this
symptom. 6: Jaundice makes a yel=
low Colour Another distinguish: trait
of the Hepatitis. but this I believe
arose only from Theory. I have been
many Hepatitis & yet never saw this
yellow Colour in my Life (a)

Our present Patients Case is not
dangerous. All he requires is
Ven: fect: - Diluents - Gentle laxatives
- Nourishing Diet &c -

Low: Fever —

Mrs: Grant — has laboured for some time under a Fever. the Fever seems to have left her, but the Quickness of the Pulse still continues. a Circumstance wch Often happens from the Debility induced by the Fever, but Often depends upon some trivial Ailment or Suppuration. When this is the Case the Fever assumes the Hectic Form & is generally attended wth Exacerbations in the Afternoon — Colliquative Sweats & Dyarrhoea. but as Nothing of this kind appears in our Patients Case we have nothing to fear. a little time joined wth the smallest Quantity of Wine & hope will cure her.

[illegible]

Phthisis Pulmonalis

Helen Gutherell - has several Symptoms of a Phthisis. a Disease w: has been Hereditary in her Fathers family. - her Grandfather died of Phthisis. a Sym: w: often attends an incipient Phthisis in young Girls about 15 or 16 w: is her age. She has likewise a Diarrhoea w: confirms my Suspicions of her being in a consumptive way. her Case appears to be incurable. I have tried Opium but when as a palliative, but it did more harm than good. a late Practitioner of Physic in London has recommended Fossil Acids in Consumptions

Phthisis Pulmonalis

I mention several Cases in which I have
them with great success. This Practice
may appear bold, but I have now
a Patient under my Care who has used
it with great Advantage for this
Month past after every thing else had
been tried in vain, & indeed after I
had lost all Hopes of her Recovery. I
have therefore Ordered it to this Girl.
- the Acid Plan tartar is the Vitriolic
mixed with Gum Arabic dissolved &c. -

Profluvium Menseum

Ann Roberts - labours under a Profluvium Menseum. Alterna: the Flow: a Fluor Albus. I consider the Profluvium Menseum as the primary Disease. She complains of a pain in her Uterus - the Midwife has felt a Roughness in the Os Tincæ. From this ~~[illegible]~~ Dr Gregory suspected a Schirrus & a tendency to a Cancer wh: often follows a long continued Profluvium Menseum. The Matter wh: flows may be from an Ulcer for wh we know it is ~~[illegible]~~ hard to tell when this

Profluvium Menarium

in the Case the Smell affords no Diagnosis. ~~the~~ for all Matter discharged from the Uterus acquires an Acrimony & Fetor by the Heat of the Body & by stagnating on Cloaths. She has been for some time on the use of ye Secuta Medicine concerning w: Physicians differ very much in their Accounts. I am far from thinking it a desperable Medicine. its Virtue Seems to reside in a Volatile Salt wch is apt to fly off by being long kept. She complains of violent Pains in her Whole Body

Profluvium Menium

But I am apt to doubt the truth of
w: she says for she has no Fever nor
irritation of her System w: do necessa=
rily attend violent pains in y^e Uterus.
Besides she feels no uneasiness from
y^e Extreme w: we know always en=
sues all pains & Diseases in the
Uterus. She had for some time been
used to Opium, but as this bitter Con=
tiveness I obliged her to lay it aside, &
yet she felt no Increase of pain from it.
From all these Circumstances I am apt
to doubt her having a Cancer in her
Uterus. I shall therefore early con=

Pro Fluvium Mensium

or Fluor Albus

ider it as a Profluvium Menseium, &
for this I have ordered her to take
Pills of the Pulv: Alum: Therefore
day. This Disease is of Consequence
I shall therefore bestow some time
upon it in a future Lecture.

Contrariness

Janet Davidson - has a Complication of Complaints wch I am to suspect are counterfeited from their changing so often. She has however an Obstinate Contrariness wch seems to threaten an Illness. I have ordered her a Decoction of Senna wth Common Salts dissolved in it. This I have found to be a most powerful Antiemetic, & answers much better than the Sal Glauberi.

Nephritis Calculosa.

Capt: Dickson - Appears to labour under Nephritic Complaints. He feels something like a pain extending from her Right Kidney to the Os Pubis. He likewise feels a pain in passing her Urine. The Urine itself appears Nephritic it has a pale Whey Colour w: the Degree of Turbidness and a Mucus w: does not lie exactly on the Surface of the Bottom of the Glass. this Mucus if felt resembles Glue or Size & when dried sticks on an ear they Form. these Properties of the Urine I have known

Nephritis Calculosa.

point out the presence of a Calculus in the Kidneys when no Other Symptoms of Calculi have attended. to all the Symptoms of Calculi we have mentioned in this Patient we may add that last summer she complain'd of a pain in her Right Kidney & a numbness in her Leg & Thigh. at present she has an Anasarcic or Hydropic Affection. w: this can be owing to I cannot say. perhaps her Liver may be affected. I never knew an instance of an Ascites follow a Disease

made in the follow: manner

℞ Colchic: Autumnal Rad: rec: ℥j
Aceti ℔j Digere lento Igne ℔ horas
48 & cola.

℞ Aceti Colchici ℔j Mel: pur: ℔j
Coque, & supra molli Igni sæpius
agitanda Coch: ligneo, coque ad
Mellis Consistentiam Cap: Dos: ℥j
bis ad 4ter, in die in Vehiculo
quovis diluto.

Nephritis Calculosa.

in the Kidneys. Nature kindly
prevents it by bringing on other evacu=
=ations when the urine is secreted in
too much quantity such as Perspira=
=tion - stool, & sometimes an involuntary
Discharge of it thro the urinary passages.
- the Indications of cure are difficult
& complicated. Diuretics we fear
will increase the Nephritic Com=
=plaints. they have been used by her for
some time, especially the most powerful
of them the Colcicum, w: together w:
the squills almost always loose

Nephritis Calculosa

their Diuretic Qualities by long use from the Kidneys becoming insensible to their Stimulus by long Custom. I from this Reason I have Often Alternated them to advantage. I have however Order'd Mr. to lay aside the Colocum & to use the Squills in the Form of Q: i every two or three hours. in this manner they Lighten the Stomach less & enter more fully into the Blood. I give the Squills not only as a Diuretic but as a Laxative & Carminative, for I am not certain but w: hen

Nephritis Calculosa.

swelling may be owing to Dyspnœa.
- was it not for these two last indica-
tions I w.d not have given her Diuretics
for they always encrease Nephritic Com-
plaints. I intend after she has used the
Squills for sometime ~~prescribed~~ to Order
her the Caustic Alkali, but I do not
choose to confound these two Medicines
that you may the better understand
the Effects of each.

Rheumatism

Mary: Douglas. labours under an acute Rheumatism i.e. a Fever attended w: a pain in the joints over the whole system which distinguishes it from the chronic Rheumatism w: is generally confined to one spot. I shall avoid speaking here of the nature & proximate cause of Rheumatism, but proceed to the Cure.

The acute Rheumatism requires evacuations. But in this woman's case we could not use general Bleedings because her Nerves were on her; I

Rheumatism

cannot say bleeding would have hurt her; on the contrary I have often seen it work during Menstruation to great Advantage as in Peripneumonies without checking the Menses. It is necessary however to conform to this vulgar Error as well as many other others, if a Physician would wish to save his Reputation. For this Reason only even in this House I have omitted to order bleeding in our Patients' Case. But I had another Reason for not ordering

Rheumatism

Bleeding & that is her joints were swelled in a chase I have always found topical Bleeding w: the Leeches do most service. When the joints dont swell gen: general Bleeding seems to answer best.

— She has been on ℞ use of the Decoct: Badan: a Medicine on: I have no Dependance but it is necessary to give our Patients something. I have since laid it aside & give her ℥i of the Decoct: Lunaria, I shall tell you hereafter how it Operated.

(4) This Appearance in the Urine never
Appears in any the Complaints of Calculus
Are in the Kidneys.

Nephr: Calculosa

Flora Campbell – labours under

a Nephritic Complaint & has illcy

Symptoms of a Calculus in her Kidneys.

Her Urine has the Appearance we

prescribed a few days ago. She complains

of her Stomach too. a Symptom which often

indicates the Presence of a Calculus even

when there is there no pain has been felt

in the Kidneys. But Patient has complained

of a Disease of her Stomach before she felt

any thing in her Back.

Every Physician know how difficult

his Disease is to cure. Soap-lime water

& Soap-Lees are often used in hair,

Nephritic Calculus.

Altho I have in many Cases seen them do service. I have ordered her ℞ Uva Ursi a very Astringent Medicine! - many Astring: Vegetables have been known to do service in Calculous disorders. Dr. Cullen tells us of many cures in w: the Uva Ursi did wonders. I think I have seen it used without Advantage, but in many Instances I have given it ~~too~~ w: little success. Altho it is an Astring: bitter Medicine yet it generally keeps the Bowels open. I have joined Opium w: the Uva Ursi to prevent its purging & other bad Effects of it. This

Nephritis Calculosa.

Doctor Dickson, fellow Freeman &c.

I would observe to you here y: y: lua
lui does service in stone Cases chiefly
where y: Calculi are in the Bladder.

Palsy

Charlotte Brighton — labours under a partial Hemiplagia. it was produd by an Hysteric Affection arising from violent passions of the Mind. her Head dont appear to be any ways affected. this is a curious Disease! many Questions might be proposed here as to Commotion has the Hysteria to Palsy? the Lattter will come in hereafter. She has been being Bustled and fed inwardly but with little Advantage. I have Ordered it Hanson to be Bruised & applied to the paralytic side. I intend to order her Electricity

Palsy wth Rheumatism

Wm. Little — has been employed 28 years in the Lead Mines. & has often had Colica Pictonica. the last fit he had was about 6 years ago. he now labours under a painful Paralysis chiefly in the Deltoid Muscle. Palsies from these causes are very obstinate & difficult to cure. the cold season of the year gives an unfavorable Prognosis.

Stone in the Bladder

A Cameron - labour under a stone in the Bladder from bathing in cold water. I suppose in here the Cold must have caused an Inflamation in the Kidneys & have ended in a stone. all Calculous Concretions are usually in the Gout & Chronic Rheumatism to be rather the Consequence than Cause of Inflamation.

(a) Vide Critical

(b) exception these Cases should seldom
=dom occur from turgescence of the
Fluids. Tum Def: is serviceable, on
this Regimen joined to: avoiding all
the occasional Causes of Repletion

Epilepsy.

Observe – Labours under a partial Epilepsy from a hidden surprise. he has used an Antimony. Cantharides. a medicine, but it will purge him. shore to lay it aside. he find all Vacuations open to aside. he find all Vacuations open

Cure the Epilepsy by increasing Mobility of Nervous System. (Be) as the bitterol purge him have laid it aside, & have ordered him the Alum. The Practise of Physicians in Epilepsy is very much at random. shall hereafter speak more fully of it.

Epilepsy

Wm McGregor - labours under an Epilepsy which does not arise from any hereditary Disposition nor from any original affection. The only thing to be done in his case is to avoid all those occasional causes which induce or increase the Epilepsy such as 1st a Plethoric state on which imagine his Disease depends. Animal food tends to give most nourishment & nourishment which is longest retained in the body. Upon this ground I have forbid him all Fresh Fish - Eggs - Cheese &c, & have ordered him to live on vegetables especially Grains & Milk. I think this kind of

Epilepsy

Diet more necessary because the Flatu=
=lency become plain, & shows that an Dys=
=teria is connected w: his Epilepsy. & for
this Reason I have forbid him to eat too
freely of Roots - Greens &c w: are flatulent.
2:nd I have forbid him all violent Exercise
which by inducing that may bring
on a Turgescence in his Fluids, I have
likewise forbid all irritating Embrocations.
I suspect he had a little Fit on
by heaving his Eyes irritated by riding
for some time in the Snow.
3:rd I have ordered him the Cold Bath
when the Weather becomes a little war=
=mer as he will probably be obliged

Epilepsy.

use River or standing water. the
design of the cold bathing is to act as
a tonic & Antispasmodic. it should
not be used when the habit is pletho-
ric. it will prevent a Plethora by
increasing the tone of the vessels so
as to cause them to overcome the
distending power of the fluids.
Mr. I have ordered him the country
air because of its uniform tempera-
ture being generally colder than the
town air w: will tend to brace his
solids. but he M: take the utmost

Epilepsy

Care to avoid the Heat of the Sun in Summer time.

5.th He should avoid having Blood accumulated in his Head. upon this I have Ordered him to keep his Bowels gently Open. the best Medicine for this purpose is Sulphur. it is gently cooling, & never goes to any Excess in its Operation. If this should fail of keeping him Open, let him take a few Grains of Aloes. I would however have you be cautious in Ordering Aloes as I think it has been justly accused of favouring the Piles. I have Ordered

him in a particular manner to keep
his Bowels Open About the Full and
Change of the Moon especially, About the last
w: I think Effects our Constitutions
much. To Obviate this Congescence I
think we should likewise be let blood,
w: Bleeding Ought be repeated every Change
of the Moon Only in a diminished Quanti-
ty. It is unhappy that repeated
Bleeding induces a Plethora, & thus Often
Often encreases the Disease it was designed
to relieve. I know of no Other way of
preventing these bad Effects of Bleeding
than by diminishing the Quantity of Blood

Epilepsy

every time we find it necessary to draw it.

I can with Pleasure inform you that this method of treating the Epilepsy has succeeded in a Young Man whom I had for a Patient some time ago. —

Diseases from Puberty

Walt. Dyspepsia - labours under an affection of the Stomach & Intestines. Diseases of the Stomach are seldom Idiopathic. They mostly arise from affection of other parts of the Body. I can give you no Theory to explain this, but I shall observe that Boys girls of a Phlegmatic = Sanguineous Temperament who have flaxen Hair - pale blunt skin - and who are inclined to be fat about y^e age of Puberty are most subject to Diseases of the Stomach such as indigestion - Pica - together w: the Chorea Vitti - Epilepsy - Palpitations of y^e Heart and Rheumatic pains.

(a) Among other Complaints Dr. Cullen observed that eating the least quantity of butter brot on him the most violent sickness & disorder of his whole system. He was remarkably fond of it before, his appetite for it returned after his fever was over.

Diseases from Puberty

so that you see the changes of Puberty brings on diseases in the Animal Nature & Vital Organs. They are most peculiar to those who live of hasty Growth. This was the case in a very remarkable manner in myself. Till I was 14 years old I was a mere Dwarf, but from my 14th to my 15th year I grew more than a foot. This sudden Growth brought on me a train of diseases more or less resembling those we have before mentioned. I do not pretend to explain these wonderful changes. I only lay the facts before you, that you may be less alarmed with

Diseases from Puberty

These Diseases when they occur, but can do little to relieve them. They are generally removed when the Body arrives at its Prime. Bath, & Absorbent Salts are useful palliatives when the Disease is seated in the Stomach. Cold Bathing - Exercise - & free Air often render these Diseases less intolerable.

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Catarrhus Senilis.

J. Richardson - an Old man - has labour'd under a Cough arising from Mucus excreted in too large a Quantity in his Bronchia. This Complaint is peculiar to Old Men, & hence has Obtained the Name of Catarrhus Senilis. He complains of a Difficulty of Breathing & w: arises from the Mucus falling down into his Lungs. his Legs are likewise swelled, a Symptom which mostly attends the Catarrhus Senilis.

Phthisis Pulmonalis

Wm. Hodge – labours under a Incipient Phthisis. His pulse is 108 or thereabouts. its variations from this dont deserve Notice. he feels no Head Ach, nor debility, nor Thirst, nor any Other Symptom which belong to a common Febrile Fever. he coughs pretty much, & begins to be emaciated. he breaths with Humeri elati, a symptom which indicates interrupted Respiration, as several Muscles are employed to dilate the Thorax which are not employed in a healthy State. his Eyes are lively & clear.

Phthisis Pulmonalis

1. Tongue very dry. all these symptoms show a Phthisis to be pretty far advanced. The Prognosis is very unfavourable. The Phthisis Pulmonalis arises from 4 Sources

1: a Inflamatory Peripneumony.

2 a Hemoptoe.

3: a Catarrh

4 from Tubercles. I have in my own Practise had many Patients recover, who laboured under Consumptions from the first 3 Causes, but never knew a Patient recover who had Tubercles in his Lungs.

Phthisis Pulmonalis

We may pronounce a Phthisis to arise from Tubercles when the Patient has a Scrophulous Habit - When the conglomate Glands are swelled in the parts of the Body - When the Patient feels a Difficulty of Breathing on the least Motion, & lastly when a slow dry Cough attends. I imagine our present Patients Disorder arises from Tubercles in his Lungs. The Tubercles appear to have discharged matter as he has a Hectic Fever. The dry Tongue & lively Eyes are bad Signs & show a general Debility to attend. Altho

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tions
2.

Phthisis Pulmonalis

I have no Hopes of curing him, yet
on it ~~[illegible]~~ is wrong ever to desert
a Patient I have practised upon
him upon the following Indications.
1st To divert the Determination of the
Blood to the Lungs. This is to be done
1 By avoiding Cold. for this purpose
I have ordered him a Flannen Shirt &
a warm Room. I know of Nothing more
hurtful to consumptive Patients than cold
Air in Winter, or the frequent Alter-
ations of Weather in the Spring.
2nd By Issues & Blisters. The Issue is the

Phthisis Pulmonalis

most constant in its Effects to remove
2. Determination to y Lungs better by y: Blisters.
3. By frequent Vomits. They act by
determining to the Skin chiefly. Dr Bryan
Robinson was the first who found out
the use of Vomits in Phthisis. We find
in Often used them w: Success even in
Hemoptoes. I have used them my=
self w: great Advantage in this
Disease. I know a Practitioner who
has cured many Consumptives by
Nothing else but Vomits of Ipecac.
in Cases of Tubercles I dont think
the Vomits do so much Service; upon

Phthisis Pulmonalis

Wishes: I have not Ordered them more than One to our Patient.

5: "By Gestation. consisting in 2 Riding
6. Sailing. they both act chiefly
by bringing on a Determination to
the Skin.

II: This Indication consists in avoiding
every Thing that irritates or excites
Inflammation. such as 1st Acrid
Mucus &c: must be obviated by Mu-
cilaginous Drinks such as Sem Linibe
2nd By Blood-Letting. Dr. Dover Abortho
man Ipo proposed to cure all Consump-
tions by Bleeding. in Cases of Haemoptoe:
I believe it may do Service, but in a

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Phthisis Pulmonalis

Phthisis arising from Tubercles we ought to be cautious how we spill our Patients Blood. I never order Bleeding but when I see marks of Inflammation or Pregnancy, but as neither of these have appeared in our Patients Case I have not ordered Bleeding in his Case.

2d. By Antiphlogistic Medicines especially Acids. Some Consumptions I believe arise from Contagion, in this case the Matter contained in y Tubercles is highly acrid, & may induce a putrid Dis- ease in the Lungs tem. hence the usefulness of Acids in obviating & removing it.

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Crusta Lactea.

John Grant — Labour under a Crusta Lactea a Disease w.ch Infants are very subject to. hence its Name because some supposed it was derived from the Milk y.t they suckled. It may be called y.e Achores of Author. They throw out a great deal of Matter for their Size, w.ch by hardning forms y.e Crust we see. The Matter is so very acrid that it produces new Pustules on every part of the Body w.ch it touches. our Patient has a few Pustules on his Belly w.ch I doubt their arise from his Blood being tainted, but from some Matter being carried there by Accident from y.e Face. The System is notwithstanding considerably

Crusta Lactea

discovered by such complaints. still I look upon the Disease to be Scrofulous, & I always treat them such, upon this Ind: I have cured many hundreds w: nothing else but Mercurial Ointment. the great use of an Ointment of this kind is that it circumscribes the Pustules & prevents ay Fur extending. the most powerful Medicines in all Cutaneous diseases are Antimony & mercury joined together. I have therefore Admin: for Patient the Antimonial

Crystal Tartar.

combined w^th ℞ is an inert Medicine
so likewise is Antimony. But Antimony
not always calcinated as sold to us, &
therefore may produce some good Effects in
the Body. That part of it wch lies in the
Cake of the Antimony contains
Sulphur, & therefore is the better Reme-
dy for it. now the Acid of the Stomach
may act upon the Antimony, & thus
form a new Medicine, but as this is
precarious, I seldom order the Ottiopes
Antimonialis, having never seen any
remarkable Effects from it. we shall
however try it in our Patients Case. he
has dined taken ℞ Smoothe wth advantage.

Catarrh of the Bladder

Jas: Braintree — has laboured under a Discharge of Pus — Blood & by the urinary passages. I shall first endeavour to investigate the proximate Cause of this Disease. in Order to this I shall first enquire into ye Nature of the discharged. is it Mucus or Pus? I wish to lead Chemical Experiments to distinguish them. an ingenuous Gentleman who has made a Number of Exp.ts on them, informed me that upon mixing the Matter discharged from this patient w.th Ox Gall he perceived an evident Effervescence w.ch was less evident when it became putrid. upon adding a fixed Alkali to it a Sol: Stali

Catarrh of the Bladder

Smell was obtained w.h was owing to y: fixed Alkali decomposing the urine & setting y: volatile Alkali at liberty. upon exposing it to the air it did not assume an earthy crum, a circumstance w.h distinguishes it from Calculous Mucus!

— From these exp.ts it appears pretty evident that the matter discharged from our Patient is Mucus:

In general distinguish Mucus from Pus 1st By its transparency. Pus being opake even when diffused.

2.nd By its Consistence having more viscidity than Pus w.h is more broken in its Consistence see Sauvage vol: 5 p: 204

little Distinction can be formed from the Smell. For Mucus mixed w: the Urine requires a great Degree of Fetor.

3.rd By being discharged in a greater Quantity than in Case where Pus is discharged. — no Diagnosis can be formed from the Pain. I have seen the same Degree of Pain in both Cases. From all these Circumstances I am convinced our Patient discharges Pus & not Mucus, tho' he has no Pus in y.e Urinary Passages. On w.h does y.e Discharge of Mucus depend? On 1: a Stone in the Bladder 2.nd On some other Cause unknown. — let us enquire w.h are y.e Symptoms of Stone. Our Patient has felt no kind of hepatitic Complaints which

Catarrh of the Bladder

always precede a Stone in ye Bladder but this proves Nothing; Stones may be formed in the Bladder without any hesitis Complaints preceding. Every thing ye separates ye Mucus from the Bladder may afford a Nucleus for a Stone. Morgagni mentions a remarkable Instance of a Gentleman whom he dissected having a Stone formed around a piece of Wire which he thrust up there some years before.

Neither is the Absence of Stony Matter in ye Urine a Sign of no Stone in ye Bladder, for Children who have Stones seldom have this kind of Urine.

(a) This was ye Case in a remarkable manner in a Gentlewoman took Mr. Stevens's Medicine for a while upon being searched no Stone was found, but upon being dissected after his Death a large Stone was found upon a Membrane was found.

Catarrh of the Bladder

But further our Patient has been searched & no Stone felt. even this may happen & yet a Stone be present as they are often wrapped in Mucus, or invested w: a membrane w: prevents their being felt. I conclude then our Patient may have a Stone, but I think we have no proofs of it. on w: then does the discharge of ye Mucus depend? Lieutaud describes a Catarrh of the Bladder which indeed appears to have been known to many Authors before him, more officially to Vonetus. Dr Hofman gives us two Cases of it under the

(a) Inflammation may bring it on
by increasing the sensibility of the
Neck of the Bladder.

Catarrh of the Bladder

Title of Hæmorrhoides Vesicæ, &c:

The Italians suppose to be a vicarious Discharge for ye Suppression of the Menses. From all this you see a Preternatural Discharge of Mucus may take place from the Bladder without the Presence of a Stone. Gouty Patients are very subject to it insomuch ye: it sometimes brings on a Strangury. But we have no Reason to suspect an Arthritic Affection in our Patient. (a)

- w: Then does brings on this Secretion of Mucus from his Bladder?

- Suppose a particular Irritation in the Neck of the Urethra, or Neck of the Bladder. I am ye more

confirmed in this from ye Surgeon who searched him feeling a tumor when he introduced the Sound.

He has long took ye Uva Ursi to no purpose. It is hard to tell w^h medicines to order him. Lethirous Tumors are as it were out of the Course of the Circulation do ye: I have little Motes from the Circulation. I know of Nothing better for him ye: Mercury & I can inform you that I have lately seen it do great Service in Complaints of a like Nature.

Mr Leechman - has long been exposed to great Fatigue in wet & cold weather. - has been in a Habit of drinking Brandy w. he now believes the nervous System, & joined w. hard labour brought on Old Age immaturely. Upon this Acc.t I call his Disease Paralysis senilis w. is a Debility in all the volunt. motions without an entire Loss of power in them. - He has no loss of sense he says but he is no Judge of this, for we have proofs of Sense being destroyed as well as motion, for when applying

been accustomed to his Limbs for a considerable ~~space~~ time he felt no pain from it. his Disease arises from a weakened Influx of the nervous Energy into his Muscles. hence arises a Want of Tension, & the Tremors he com-plains of. for the Action of all y: Muscles in the Body depends upon a certain Degree of Tension either from Antagonist Muscles or from the Contractility & Elasticity of the Muscles themselves. when these are destroyed or lessened, a Want of Tension or Tremors follow. there

appears from to be a dominion
tonic Power in Our patients Case.
Therefore this ought to be arranged
under the Paralytic Diseases & not
under the Debilities as Dr Sauvage
has done. From this does it not
appear proper to distinguish Palsies
according to their Degrees. Our Patients
Case I think ought only to be called
simple Atonia.

What is the proximate Cause of
this Atonia? – Not Compression.
for we have no Signs of venous
Plethora wch do often bring on

Paralysis Senilis.

Patients in Old Age. What then is the proximate Cause of his Disease? — Why there is a certain period in life w: the Nerves become less sensible & less irritable in Consequence of a Change induced in y Sensorium merely by Age. upon this hu: I have chose to call his Disease nothing else but the Paralysis Senilis.

I have but little Hope of curing him as we cannot renew the wastes of Nature. his Age (being 50) — the Symptoms — together w: y Duration of his Disease all afford us a most

unfavourable Prognosis. I have therefore dismissed him after trying the common Paralytic Medicines upon him to no purpose.

Palsy from Cold

Mr: Pearson - About 6 Months ago received a Contusion on his Back which appeared to be removed by the use of some common Medicines. his Medulla Spinalis did not appear to have suffered any Injury, nor do I think it could have acted as the Cause of his Disease. I rather choose to attribute his Palsy ~~Disease~~ w: is of ye Partial kind to the Effects of Cold to wh he was long exposed, & from wh he suffered a great deal in Jan: last at wh time the Cold was so intense that

the Mercury fell below 0° of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. He was confined during this time in standing without the last Exercise wch favoured the Operation of Cold on his Nerves. He is Besides of a lax Habit, & therefore seemed to be predisposed to this Palsy. The first Complaint he felt was in his Toes from whence it rose gradually to his Hips. He has still some Motion & Sense in his lower Extremities so y^t we must call it a Partial Palsy. When the Approximate Cause of this Disease located? why in the Medulla Spinalis. I do

to not imagine it arises from Compression
upon the Medulla. a Cause w: most
of Physicians have abused by endeavoring
in to account for all Cases of Palsy.
we often find Stimuli to ye Extremities
remove Palsies. surely these could
not act by removing Compression or pro-
moting the Absorption of Serum. Besides we
often see Palsies continue uniformly
the same for 20 years, now if these were
owing to Compression, ye compress-
ing Causes would certainly produce a
thousand other Complaints. 3d:
I have seen many Paralytic patients

disputed & yet nothing like Compression has been distinguished either in the Origin or Course of the Nerves. I am not to think that Tumors or Effusions of Serum wth Bonetus & Morgagni speak of were rather the Consequence than the Cause of this Disease. & tho' we ofttimes see Palsies brought on by Metallic Fumes, & things of ye nature. tho now in these Cases we are sure nothing like Compression can act as the cause of Palsy. I would rather choose to attribute the proximate Cause of his Disorder to a

Palsy from Cold

want of Excitement in the Sensorium or Nerves. many Poisons & even Cold itself we know tend to take of this Excitement from the Brain & Nerves without inducing any thing like Convulsion. I take our Patients Case to be a Species of that Genus of Palsy called by Sauvage Paraplexia. but he takes no Notice of any Species of it arising from Cold tho' we have many instances of it arising from that cause.

There are two Symptoms in this Patients Case w: require Reflection 1: a Subsultus in his

(4) Hence Dr Hoffman says of the

"Petonica Gignit Praesmos"

Limbs. This arises from ye Palsy not being complete but depends upon an Atonia, for all Members in an Atonic state are liable not only to Tremors but Spasms & Subsaltos. The 2nd Symptom is a Pain wch he feels in ye paralytic Limbs. This is a common Case in incipient palsies, & seems to depend from an Atonia in the Blood Vessels wch causes them to yield to the Impetus of the Blood, & so induces a Distention wch acts as the proximate Cause of his pains; the requisite pain of the Rheumatism may teach us how dreadful ye Effects of an over Distension of the Vessels are.

Atten

Palsy from Cold.

The Indications of Cure in this Patient's case ~~are~~ must relate to the proximate Cause but of these we shall treat more fully when we ~~can~~ have given a comprehensive view of all the Causes capable of producing Palsy.

Paralysis Species ex Dissertatione
sub Praesidio Jam: Hurillii P. Upsal
Membr, Apoplectica sive ex vitio In=
=cephali

Species 1a P. A. a largiori Cibo
variat: b, Ab Potu seu Mixu
, c, Ab Ebrietate
, d, Ab Refrigeratione
, e, Ex Nimia Capitis Incalescentia
, f, Febribus Acutis Supervenientibus
, g, A Vermibus.

Species 2 P. A. a Sanguine: Spasmodica.
Variat. a, ex Animi Affectu
, b, Ab Intentioni Studio Vigiliis.
, c, Febre intermittente Supervenien=
, d, ex Doloribus Colicis, Ver=
=minosis, Hypocondriasis et
Hystericis.

Species 2 P. a Sanguinea. Spasmodica.

varied: a, Ex Epilepsia

b, ex venerio usu.

Species 3. P. A. Sanguinea. Metastatica

varied: a, arthritica

b, Ex Exanthematis repulsis

c, Ab Ulceribus sanatis

d, Venerea.

e, Ischuria

Species 4 P. A. Sanguinea ab externa capitis Lesione.

Species 5. P. A. Pituitosa vel Lethargica.

Memb: II P. Lib. q: Lesione Capitis P. Spina

Species 1 P. S. Hemiplectica ex Lesione sclerosis Cervicis.

Species 2 Hemiplectica post tertiam Febrem Ortam.

Species 3 Rachialgia nunc hemiplectica nunc Paraplectica.

Membr II. P. abrq: Lesione Capitis. P. Spinalis

Species 4 P. S. Hemiplectica & paraplectica

Partium inferiorum venerea.

Species 5.ta Paraplectica ex difficili partu.

Species 6 Paraplectica ex inflammatione et subsequente Abscessu in medulla lumbri

Species 7 Rheumatica.

Species 8. Mere paraplectica, mere singularium partium a causis occultissimis.

Species 9 Hemiplectica vel paraplectica vel singularium partium a lesione externa.

Membr: III P. Singulis.

Species 1 P. Singularis ex stagnante sanguine

Species 2 P. Singularis ex collecto pure

Species 3. P. Singularis rheumatica.

Species 4 P. Singularis Serofulosa

Species 5.ta P. Singularis a lesione externa varia.

Paley

This Author has very ingeniously distinguished Palsies into General & particular Palsies. I do not think his Reasons for it are just, for we do not always find General Palsies succeed Affections of the head, nor do we always see particular Palsies follow an Affection of a single Nerve or of the Spine. We have an Instance of a Dissection in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences in Paris of a Man who died of a partial Palsy & yet his Brain was found affected w: Tumors. Instead therefore of distinguishing Palsies by their Seat I would only have

distinguish the 1st the proximate Causes
from the 1st these things wch obstruct the
passage of the nervous Fluid thro' the
nerves & 2nd those things wch destroy the
mobility of the nervous Fluid.
1st the 1st belong Tumors, and
everything wch obstruct the communi=
cation of motion. These Causes are generally
reduced to Compressions wch are of two
kinds. 1st Movable Causes such as
Fluids wch may act either by (a) Over
distention, or (b) by effusion, or 2 fixed
Causes such as Tumors in (a) Nerves
themselves, or (b) parts adjacent, (c)
fractures, Hernia &c &c, extraneous
Bodies either generated or introduced in

the Body, &c, external Compression such as Ligatures &c.

Other Causes have been supposed such as a viscidity of the Matter circulating in the Nerves, but we have no proofs of any Palsies arising from such a Cause.

The 2nd General Head of Causes are those which destroy the Mobility of the Nervous Fluid. These Causes are, a, Cold, b, Opiatic Substances, c, Astringent Substances such as the Fumes of Lead &c, d, certain Vegetables that are not reducable to either of these Heads &c, Passions of the Mind. I am unhappily forced to find Dr Boerhaave & Mr: Lawrence omitted to take Notice of this Cause.

Palsy

p. Fever - we have several Instances of Fevers leaving Paralytic Affections behind them. in a Fever the Blood is impelled w.th violence into the Brain by w.ch means Inflammations & Obstructions are left behind. this indeed would reduce it to the Head by Compressions. but I believe Fevers may cause a Palsy without Obstruction. thus we see Instances of Paralytic Affections in the Lt. Side of Intermit.t Fevers. the same Cause then that induced Fever may induce Palsy, it may likewise follow Fever when the Heart's Action is not able to restore the Irritability to the Nervous Mind for in all Fevers it tends to an Immobility.

g. Pain by inducing an Atonic
state occasions Palsies more especially
Rheumatism Gout, & several convulsive
Disorders. h. Various Affections of the
Muscular parts of the Body, such as q:
Want Exercise of a Muscle or its too
long Continuance in an inactive state.
i. Old Age. Our System passes thro
many Degrees of Irritability & Sen-
sibility that it at last in some measure
loses them both. In w: Manner do
these Causes operate so as to induce
the Immobility of the Nervous Fluid?
This tho a curious Question is very difficult
Solution nor does an Answer to it
immediately relate to our present Subject.

Palsy

From this view of the Causes of Palsies we see they are often Symptomatic as in the case of Compression from Tumors: in this case unless we remove the Compression shall never be able to cure the Palsy. Palsies may be said to be Idiopathic when they arise from an Accumulation of Blood in the Brain more especially a Sanguineous Plethora. These kind of Palsies we said depended on Mechanical Causes. They are therefore to be removed by Blood letting - Blisters - Setons &c. Palsies from effused Fluids are of two kinds 1st from red Blood wch is incurable 2nd from Serum wch is often reabsorbed. These are common Distinctions

Apoplexies & Palsies. the Serous Effusions are of two kinds 1st when it depends upon a preternatural Accumulation of it in the Brain & 2nd when it depends upon Redundancy of Serum in the Body which generally accompanied w: the Dropsical swellings in some part of the Body. this last kind of Serous Effusions belongs to the Symptomatic Causes. in these Cases Stimulants are very useful but in the former Case Stimulants are as much to be dangerous as in the pure Sanguineous Apoplexy or Palsy.

I go on to speak of the Removal of those Causes wh: affect the Mobility of the Nervous Fluid. did we know how

These Causes separate we call the Ability to speak w: more Precision of ye Means exciting the Nervous power. we shall before proceed Empirically & speak of the various Remedies used in these cases. These are 1 exciting the Action of the Will as in the Lesser stimulating Passions we before spoke of the Sedative Passions sometime prove stimulating such as Grief Joy &c. It is sometime difficult to excite these Passions, & still more so to regulate them. I have known a Man whose tongue was paralytic, it set upon being provoked he spoke very readily.

2^ly by exciting the power of the

Arterial System. Blood when thrown into the Brain & Muscles of ye Body gives Tension & often induces and increases Mobility. hence Fever has sometimes removed Palsies. Altho it is far from having a general Cure. I have sometimes seen it bring on a death especially in those Palsies wch arise from congestions of Blood in the Brain. I always pronounce a Hemiplegia arising from Apoplexy to be more or less dangerous according to the Degree of Fever wch attends. But notwithstanding this, those Palsies wch depend upon a diminished Mobility of the Nervous Fluid may be removed by

fever during. It is unhappy for us that we cannot always bring on a fever or regulate it when bro't on. For every increased action of the Heart & Arteries is not a fever. a cold bath must precede this increased action to demonstrate it a fever. all stimulating Medicines act by encreasing the action of the Heart & Arteries, and thus bring on more of a fever. few of them act on ye simple living fibres.

Stimulating Medicines. There are few uniformly stimulating, or only occasionally so. Opium & most of the sedative Medicines act in this last way. I am at a loss to determine what Medicines are exactly stimulating &c

that sedative. But I would observe that all those Medicines whose seda-tive qualities are very obvious & uniform in their Effects are hurtful in paralytic cases. upon this acc.t I would reject Opium & even Camphor from being useful in Palsies. The stimulating Medicines may be divided into three kinds.

Fetid Medicines. These I believe are not sedative, but as more or less of Spasmodic affection generally attends Palsies they may be used with advantage. upon the whole I cannot say much in their favour having often used them but never with any great Success.

B. 6

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C. A

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Linne

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Palsy

b. Aromatic Stimulants. These have
been much extolled in Palsies. but
I think with little Foundation. their
stimulus is generally confined to the
part, & when that Aut: they do no more
good than any other inflamatory Sub-
stances would do. Rosemary - Betony &c
belong to this Class of Medicines. for my
part I have no great opinion of them. even
the Bulleian ~~[illegible]~~ itself appears to be an inert
medicine in this Disease.

c. Simply Acrid Medicines. which are neither
Aromatic nor Fetid such as Pepper.
- the Siliquosa or Tetradynamia of
Linnaeus may likewise be classed un-
der this Division of Medicines. they

stimulate without exciting Inflammation. unhappily their activity is so great that we cannot introduce them into the body in sufficient Quantities to do any considerable service. they are generally given in the form in which nature presents them to us. hence Mustard & Garlic are always given whole, but I believe their virtues are seldom evolved by the powers of the System. I have given ℥ij of Mustard a day & yet my Patient felt not the least inconvenience from it. upon this act. it were to be wished we could improve our method of administering them.

d. Volatile Alkaline Salts are the most powerful of any of the Stimuli. the Stimulus is immediately diffused all over the System, but the effects thus effects are of Short Duration. upon the whole I think they are the safest and most efficacious of any of the stimulating substances we have spoke off.

All these Stimulating medicines act more by exciting the Action of the Smaller Arteries than by stimulating the Nervous System. On this is the Case you see how very cautious you must be in giving them in Palsies

arising from the Lett of Causes we
mentioned first. They are more especially
dangerous when they excite a sweat
in all Cases where there are Congestions of
Blood. the Sweats that are excited
in a Palsy never extend to the paral-
ytic Limbs. those stimulants wi: out
from the vessels of the affected parts are
not useful. Tar Smattie is a stimulus
of this kind. I have given it for some time
to a Patient in the Infirmary who has
been much Relieved by it. it has acted
chiefly by exciting a sweat in the parts affected.

9. 4: Internal Stimulating Applications.
Vomits may be brot under the

Head. Many Disputes have been maintained concerning the propriety of them. In Palsies arising from the Sanguineous Causes before treated off they are hurtful, but in those kind of Palsies we are now treating off they are very useful. They do not quicken the Motion of the Heart & Arteries as some have supposed. They may even be given w:th safety in Haemorrhages so little do they quicken the Circulation. I would therefore recommend them in Palsies, & may say I have often used them w:th Success.

1st. The Motion of the Body. all Exercise of the Body is useful in determining

the blood into the muscles & tries
exciting their action. in cases of
hemiplegia we always find the lower
extremities recover first if the Patient
is able to walk, long before any other
part of the body. Dr Ellis of Preston
has lately cured several palsies of the
upper extremities before any other part
of the body, merely by suspending weights
to them! all sudden violent motions
especially if they are of the convulsive kind
are useful. hence the action of Lightning
has often been excited in palsies.
Fomentations
act either as stimulants or

warm baths. The Castorum answers the last Intention best. The Turpeth Mineral is very efficacious in both ways. It is a powerful Stimulant & induces a Serous Discharge from the Nose that sometimes gives great Relief in Palsies arising from Serous Effusions. You will readily see the kind of remedies will do Harm in those Palsies arising from Sanguine Congestions. I have seen Amaurosis cured entirely by Sneezing.

2. Friction. This is a useful Stimulant & is applied immediately

to the seat of the Disease itself. it should always be used "ad Levem Bulorum". the Flesh-Brush is the best means of applying it, & is more powerful than the Flannels w.ch are commonly used. all Embrocations of the Flesh-Brush or Flannel w: aromatic substances are more Harm than Good.

d. Heat. This is the power w.ch first excites & supports the Mobility of the nervous Fluid. It is applied in two ways, humid & dry. the l: is in q.r form of the warm water. I have little dependance upon the water in this case. perhaps it may act by deriving the vis nervea from q.r Brain, but this

is doubtful. If the Moving Fibres are very
torpid the warm Bath may do harm
by rarefying the Blood. Upon this Acc.
It should never be used in Sanguine
Palsies. I have seen it sometimes
produce an Apoplexy & Death and
is called the Catarrhus Suffocativus in
Palsies arising from Congestions of
Blood. I would chuse generally to
restrict the use of the warm Bath to
Partial Palsies. Where the Sensorium
is affected I think they are dangerous
& often prove fatal Remedies. If is
a Matter of little Consequence what

the water is impregnated with.
the Reason why more Cures are performed at Bath than elsewhere is owing
to their greater & more uniform Heat
& not to their containing any mineral Substances in them. this is proved
from the Therma of Bohemia being
equal in Service w: the Therma of Bath.
now these Therma of Bohemia upon
examination are found to contain
not the least particle of any kind of
mineral in them. they only equal the
waters of Bath in their temperature.
2d Dry Heat is often employed w: the

in Palsies. This dry Heat was formerly applied by putting the Patient in a Box in such a Manner that the Heat might act on every part of the Body except the Head. But in particular Palsies such a Box should be contrived as to apply the Heat to the Limbs that are the diseased. I have therefore ordered it to the Patient whose Case was the subject of this Discourse on Palsy. The Heat in this Dry room is more uniform than the Heat of warm Water. It moreover promotes a Sweat without in the least quickening the Action of the Heart. its Action appears to be chiefly

confined to the Arteries of the parts affected.

e, Cold has been employed with success as well as Heat in Palsies. Cold we all know is a powerful stimulant. when we employ it it should not be continued long as it acts as a sedative when too long continued. But the sense is impaired or diminished it is a very uncertain & ambiguous Remedy. it should always be applied suddenly.

f, Blisters. these Operate as stimulants & evacuants. I imagine they chiefly act in the last way. when applied to the head they are very useful especially in all cases when the Encephalon is concerned in the disease. they act not only by evacuating

serum, but by driving all the parts of the blood to the place to wch they are applied. I much doubt whether Blisters were act as stimulants in Palsies - in proportion they do stimulate, but that very inconsiderably. Their stimulus is generally confined to the first few hours they are applied. Upon the whole then they do more service in Palsies from Congestions than in the last species we spoke of.

8. Rubefacientia - These are much more useful than Vesicatories tho' perhaps they act in the same way. The Inflammation they excite sometimes longer upon the acc^t of no serum being effused

Paley

to abate the Inflammation

– The Rubefacientia are (a) Mineral Acids wch upon the Ba^2 of Skin strength must always be mixed wth some bland Oil. I can't say I ever saw any remarkable Effects from them a much better Application is the (b) Volatile Alkalies this should be so applied as not to produce Inflammation or else shall be obliged to lay them aside. One good thing from them is y^2 the Inflammation even when excited is soon removed.

(c) Mustard=feed when prepared as we generally do for Diet is an admirable

medicine & has far the best of Many of
the Rubefacientia. here a Question
occurs with regard to the use of the Rube-
facientia. Should we endeavour to Obtain
this Stimulating without their Inflamatory
effects? I think we should. the Inflam-
mation by no means acts so power-
fully as as stimulus as stimuli do them-
selves. upon this acc^t I always order
them all to be washed off as soon as
the part feels any considerable degree of pain
from them. When they are applied
every day they seem to do most service.
4th, <u>the fall of water from a Height.</u> the
water here I believe acts merely from

Percussion, & has often done considerable service when other things have failed.

1. Electric Shock. This is ye only stimulus that directly excites the muscles to action. While all the other stimuli act indirectly upon the muscles. It is a power y^t in a certain Degree may destroy Life itself by destroying the Ner: vous System. how it does this we cannot pretend to say. it may be by its debilitating Effects. as it is sometimes a dangerous Medicine I always begin w: apply: ing it very gradually so as to obtain its stimulating without its sedative Effects. in Palsies arising from Congestion of Blood in the

brain it is a dangerous Medicine.
I have been instant Death brôt on by
it in such Cases. the shock of Electri-
city shd always be confined to the
extremities & never suffered to reach
the the brain, at Pure it exercises
a sedative & beneficial effect upon
such consider it is a powerful de-
bilitating medicine & an excellent the-
riac.

Marg: Tumine – has had several Paroxisms of Fever which always terminated when they went off in a cutaneous Eruption. to understand the nature of this Eruption take notice that in the Fever the Blood is directed to the Skin, hence most of Fever terminate in Sweat or Eruptions of different kinds. that either in Exhalation from the Extremities the Lungs or in Effusion under the Cuticle. in the last Case a more than ordinary quantity of Blood is determined to y Skin. these Eruptive Fevers are of two kinds Those which act as Ferments on the Skin assimilating there all the Matters lost

Exanthematous Fever.

to them such as the small pox & measles.

2nd. more superficial the worst suppuration attended w: redness swelling and pure effusions. These eruptions are formed from acrid fluids & do not depend on many matters introduced into the body. We find many people cannot even eat without having these eruptions. These inflam: eruptions are of two kinds. Such as are formed in the body & such as depend on contagion or external causes. Care must be taken not to be liable to be recalled or if recalled are attended with less danger than the first kind.

all these Infectious Fevers attack the more or less pain in the Stomach. this depend upon a particular state of the surface of the Body w.ch we find remarkably connected w.th the Stomach affected and always proportionally the One another. the Stomach when acted On reacts on pain & thus produces the Infection. hence we find Emetics very pain Can be it an merely by acid or particular substances taken into the Stomach. Fish Lemon Crabs &c have been known to produce these effects. we are very Act by their

Puerperal Fever

Cause in the stomach on their effects
appear too soon to suppose they entered
or acted upon the blood.
from this you see that affections of
the stomach are capable of producing infec-
tion in the skin & may not certain
affections of the stomach without any for-
eign matter introduced into it occasion
infections on the skin? a particular state
of the uterus may after see affects the
stomach in a remarkable manner espe-
cially At the approach of menstruation
induce a tenderness as to bring on an
uncommon sensation. This appears to be
the case in our patient. her sensation

appeared just before her Menses came on, & from w^h time said Eruptions entirely to have been produced by an affection of her Stomach.

Method of Cure.

This consists

1st: In giving Cathartics which may act either by evacuating something produced or generated by a^d Disease in the Stomach or by determining the Fluids to the Skin.

2nd By giving Antimonial Medicines which act alike upon the Stomach & Surface of the Skin.

In treating of Fever I shall only mention the general Phenomena without advancing any proofs of w.ch advice.

Every Fever is ushered in w.th a Cold Fit. This takes place in 99 out of a 100. There may be some few Exceptions but "Exceptio non tollit Regulam"

During the cold Fit we have frequent undoubted proofs of Spasm or Constriction in the Extremities of the Bodies every Pore. This is evident from the Paleness - Dryness - Coldness of the Skin & from the Paleness of the Urine from Hemorrhages being also suppressed

during the cold Fitt,
1st from Tumor Lubrifing & Crispi:
going in upon the Recession of the
cold Fitt.

This cold Fitt for the most part end
in a hot One during w: the Contra
of the Heart & Arteries are exere:
ed. In the cold Fitt that properly con:
stitutes the Fever. the hot Fitt is an
Erection of the Vis Naturae Medicatrix
to remove the cold Fit. the cold
Fitt is properly a Symptoma Morbi
as depending immediately upon the
proximate Cause. It is called by Stahl
Symptoma Passiva. the hot Fitt is the

Symptomatic of Dr. Gaubius.

All the fevers of Phenomena we have mentioned are terminated sometimes in a few hours, but very often these Phenomena succeed after longer or shorter intervals. The longest interval generally ~~about fortyeight~~ for 48 hours. The fever exceeds 72 hours, & but seldom arrives at this. The shortest interval is generally 12 hours & fever less. The intervals of the cold Fitt are filled up w: the hot Fitt or Apyrexia. The longer the Apyrexia the shorter the Paroxism. Hence we generally find the cold Fitt of a Quartan ~~and the~~ at

is always the shortest, & the cold fit of a Quotidian always longest. in many Cases of Tertian & Quartan fitts wch the whole Interval insomuch that there is no Apyrexia intervenes. I believe there is no such thing as a continual Fever. I never saw a Paroxysm of Fever continue more than 18 hours, without some Remission. Some are always see Exacerbations & Remissions of Fever twice every 24 hours. From 30 years practise I have constantly found this to be the Case. Fevers in Cur. are divide them into

Fever

Intermittents & Remittents. For we utterly exclude the notion of continual Fevers. The Remittents have been divided into continual Remittents & simply "Remittents" By which we mean that when Fevers return w: an evident Cold Fit they are called Remittents. But when they return without a cold Fit or w: Exacerbation only then they are called "Continual Remittents". Even those Fevers which are continual Remit: have a regular Exacerbation every third or 2d: Day. Other Distinctions

Fever

of Fevers are taken from ye Nature or Circumstances of the Paroxism - in those Cases when a critical sweat does not succeed a Paroxism or when an Apyrexia does not follow we find the Causes wch produced the first Fitt still continue so as to produce the Fitts the Cyp behement than the first. in those Cases the Not Fitt is too weak to overthrow the Resistance or the Resistance too great to be overcome by the Not Fitt. the Fact is most generally the Case. It may operate in two ways either 1: in preventing the Fermentation

ation of a hot Fitt or 2nd in resisting it when formed. When this is the Case Death must be the Consequence if continued too long. The first is generally called a Nervous, the last an Inflammatory Fever.

The Cure of Fever must therefore be of two kinds as it is w: Repression or without it. in the first we can only preventing the Return of Paroxisms. the last by regulating the Fitts in a due manner. not Fitts are often insufficient to overcome the Resistance merely by being too violent. hence then our Indications of Cure must

be either to moderate the Fits. I shall begin by speaking of the Cure of those Fevers in which there is an evident Apyrexia. These Fevers you know are called Intermittents. The means of curing these kinds of Fevers are various. we shall mention each of them briefly.

1. By exciting a Fever just before the approach of the Fits. this fever may be excited (a) by the hot bath, b, by the cold bath, c, by Exercise. we have many Instances of persons being cured an hour or two before the Fitt of an Intermitt: Fever was accidently getting up on a trotting Horse & riding a few Miles.

d. By Medicines. which are of two kind
i Neutral Salts. They act in a man-
ner Analogous to the cold bath. They soon
bring on a glowing Heat which termi-
nates in sweat. The most common Neutral
Salt employed is Sal Ammoniac. —
2: Medicines cure Intermittents that are
Stimulating. Pepper we have Often been
employed for this purpose with success.
— All this means of exciting a Fever
are precautions Remedies. They Often
aggravate the Disease especially
the last Medicines we spoke off. The Other
may be used with more safety. great judge-
ment is necessary in supporting & regulating
these excited Fevers.

II The second Intention of Cure consists in removing that Sensibility & Irritability which lays the Foundation for ye Atonia that brings on the Spasm which is the Cause of the Cold Fitt. The Remedies which answer this Indication are

2 Opium. This is often used wth success in Fevers more especially in Children. The Ancients likewise used it very successfully in all kinds of Fevers. The extreme Prudence & Caution are necessary in giving it wth regard to its Dose & the time of giving it. Dr Porch defends the practice for my part I have not experienced it sufficiently to recommend it to you.

5. Peruvian Bark. I shall not here consider its various Efficacies, we are sure it is a successful medicine. I believe many of the Bitters if over dosed since the Quantity would cause sufficient vomit as well as Stools. Since the Astringents & Bitters are joined together, are equally powerful w: the Fever. If ambition does cause many professors injudiced w: the Bark, cannot be persuaded to take it. Besides a Physician is often so situated w: pt he cannot get it in sufficient Quantities to answer all the demands he has for it.

I shall here give you some general

Directions concerning the manner of exhibiting the Bark.

In a sufficient Quantity of the Bark is absolutely necessary to cure an Intermitting Fever. When given in too small Quantities, it does harm by weakening the constitution, & thus stretching an Intermitting into a continual Fever. No Quantity under Xij is sufficient to remove the Habit of an Intermittent, nor ~~indeed~~ need the Quantity ever exceed Xij. In the Notice here given only speak of the Intermittents in this Country in other Countries a greater Quantity may be necessary.

2nd the Bark should always be given as near as possible to the time we expect the Fit. I have seen several Ounces of Bark given to no purpose in persons on the intermediate days of the fits, but yet has entirely removed it when given on the day we expected the Fever. I have known Injections a Clysters just before we expected the attack when given all at a Dose, but few stomachs will bear this Quantity of Bark. It is generally a sufficient Dose for most of stomachs & when given in this Quantity it may be given in divided doses w: is sufficient to prevent the Return

Fitt. the last Dose may be ℥ij if we please, if we find it inconvenient give the whole 6 Dose of ℥j each at an hours distance.

3.d After the Fitts are cured it is of great consequence to prevent the Return of them. the Disposition to them continues for many months in the Body & the least Occasional Cause will bring them on Again. to Obviate this Disposition to the Return of Fitts we must continue to give the Bark for some time after they are removed. It is not sufficient to give a few Doses of it. large & frequent Doses shd be given, for if the Fever returns Again, it will be much

more violent Pain before according to
" we said before. The best time of giving
it as a Preventative is a few hours
before ~~[illegible]~~ the ~~[illegible]~~ time in w: the
Fit usually happens. Even then
circumstances attended to can do y^e
much w: ~~to~~ escape a great deal of
censure in the Cure of Intermittents,
Physicians would treat ye w: more
success.

2, Tonic Medicines. These are taken
chiefly from Mineral substances. They
are supposed to act in ye same Man-
ner as Bark, but this is not a proper
place to enquire into this Question.
The Metallic substances most commonly

and are 1st Arsenic & 2nd: Preparations of
Copper. as to the 1st I have never yet
used it & therefore cannot recommend
it. Dr Stork condemns it. read his work
upon this subject. as the 2nd I can
speak more confidently of its virtues. a
late ingenious Pupil of mine has
lately informed me of its usefulness
in Intermittents & I think I have used
it w: advantage. Do these tonic
medicines act as good before act like
Emetics, or do they act merely as Emet=
tics? - let us first speak of the use
of Emetics as a means of preventing
Fits. I have found ℞ Emetic very
efficacious in preventing Fits if given

an hour before we expect it in such
Doses as not to excite a vomiting. They
act either by preventing a cold Fitt, or
shortening the hot Fitt. The use of this
Remedy does not require the same Cau-
tion in administering it as the Other
means we have spoke off. They may be
given w:th equal safety in all Stages
of the Disease, but w:th most success
a few hours before we expect y:e Fitt,
so that the Patient may feel some
sickness just as the Fitt comes on. The
same Caution ought be used in giving vomits
in Intermittents. I therefore conclude
that I cannot determine whether the
Preparations of Copper act as a tonic

Medicine or as Emetics. if in the last way it has no Advantage over the Emetics. Garlick over the Arsenic Bolt may act in the same way.

We come now to treat of the Cure of those Fevers w: are only Remitting or where no Lypyria attends. here we can only regulate the Fits of the Fever. the Hot Fitt is designed to remove the Spasm from the Surface but if it sometimes fails of its Effect:

1st By not being sufficiently excited, w: depends on (a) the powers of Nature being too weak, (b) upon the Cold Fitt being too violent & thus preventing the

Fever

hot Fitt being excited. He upon the Force of the Resistance being too great to be overcome by the hot Fitt.

It would appear from this that Fevers were not cured merely because a hot Fitt was not sufficiently excited, but this is by no means true, for a hot Fitt must only be excited to a certain Degree for its being too much excited, it brings on Death no less soon by a want of Excitement. The Cure of Fevers will then turn upon exciting the hot Fitt to a due Degree, or moderating it when too violent. Most of Physi-

cians

think the part of the Indications usually necessary. Dr Huxham has persuaded us that even Dr Sydenham himself had Nothing else in View in the Cure of Fevers. But we are premature this is a Foundation for the first Indication, & unless we attend to it we shall greatly mistake the Cure of Fevers.

I shall begin by taking Notice of the Indications of Cure in Inflammatory Fevers. By Inflam.y Fevers I mean those attended w.th Topical Inflammation, as well as those w.ch are attended w.th no

Fever

Physical Inflammation in these Cases
and of course the Circle is filled Rand-
therefore
strong pulsations in particular parts
of the Body. And then is a Third
kind of Inflammatory Fever attended w:th
increased Force of the Heart & Arteries
but not accompanied w:th Any Marks of
"Cachexia Phlogistica". These kind of
Fevers before that Close resolve them-
selves into Nervous Fevers.

I shall now speak of the Remedies used
in those kinds of Fevers when the Action
of the Heart & Arteries are encreased.
Those Medicines w:ch are called Anti-

Fever.

Phlogistic are more immediately indi-
cated, which consist in avoiding ex-
ternal & internal irritation. The Fluids
are always in Cases of Fever determined
to the Secretories where they are effused
changed in such a Manner as to
produce Irritation of the intestines
unless evacuated. Faces likewise act
as internal Stimuli & should there-
fore be evacuated as soon as possible.
The 2nd part of the Cure of these Fevers con-
sists in moderating the Action of the
Heart & Arteries, by 1st Diluents
2nd by taking off the Density &

Fever

Plasticity of the blood - by destroying
putrescency & relaxing the extremities of
the vessels. (b) By Acids & Neutral
Salts. They also weaken the Action of
the Heart & Arteries (c) By Evacuations
especially by Stool wh diminishes the
Force & Vigour of the System. The Evac=
uants used should be of such a Nature,
as not to stimulate too much, nor should
they be too violent for fear of deriving
too much from the skin. Some
Degree of Resistance should be kept up.
d) By Blood-Letting. most of Physi=
cians administer this Remedy without

Fever

little Judgement. for my part I grow
very day more & more cautious in
ordering it. for Inflamat: Fevers it
is certainly useful when attended with
topical Inflammation. in Fevers atten=
ded only w: an Inflam: Diathesis
it is likewise useful but how shall we
ascertain the Degree of this? this Phlo=
istic Diathesis is often temporary. when
then shall we use or lay aside Antiphlo=
gistics. we may use it in all Young Per=
sons w: the Safety especially when they are le=
vend Sobriety. 2nd in all Persons beyond
the Prime in whom a considerable

degree of Density & Rigidity in the solids
ceeds. 3.rd in all sanguine Habits
y. w.ch I mean Habits in w.ch the Fluids
are an Excess proportion to the Solids.
1.st in all Fevers attended w.th violent
pains in the Head w.th a redish Countenance
suffused Eyes & throbbing temples ... in
all Fevers attended w.th little Contra=
tion of Strength = little Nausea - or sickness at
Stomach & above all w.th a full hard
Pulse 5.th In Front of Fevers occasio:
ned by Cold w.ch mostly acts by inducing
Inflamatory Fevers. hence these Fevers are
most common in cold Climates. the
Presumption of the Presence of Inflami

Fever

Diathesis is still further confirmed if Coryza - or Catarrh attend.

6th. By Relief being obtained from Blood-Letting, & not by the Presence of Inflamatory Crust on the Blood. This affords no diagnostic Mark. When present it is not decisive in informing of the Presence of the Inflam: Diathesis. This Inflamatory Crust is found in highly putrid Diseases where great Prostration of Strength & no Signs of Inflammation attend.

But Blood-Letting is again hurtful in all Cases of Remitting Fevers

attendd with complete Apyrexia as well
as in intermitting fevers. for by weak:
ning the Fitts it prevents nature's
overcoming the Spasm. 2nd It is hurt:
full when the Symptoms we mentiond
before are not all or some of them
present. 3d In cases of prostration
of strength in the beginning of
fever, or of weak pulse. 4th When
fevers come on gradually with great
signs lassitude & with no remarkable
chilly fitt or tremors wheering in
the pains in the head & Fever —
5th When the head is much affectd
with giddiness, or Delirium
& not attendd with signs
of Plethora

or

or any extraordinary Determination of the Blood to the Head. 6th When the Stomach is much affected w.th Sickness or Vomiting especially of Bile. 7th When they arise from Contagion, or occur in the Fall of the Year after a very warm Summer. 8th When a Fever has continued for some time & come to its Amorphous State between the Intermitting & Remittent. in all these Cases I say Bleeding is hazardous, & should not by any means be used.

One difficult Case occurs here. we often see Topical Inflammations w.th any great Increase of the Heart's Action coming on late in a Fever. — —

How is this to be treated? Shall we use Cupping Glasses & Leeches? I have seen these often ineffectual & sometimes hurtful. Dr. Friend tells us he has used bleeding w: the Advantage on the 12th day of a fever when a topical Inflamn: came on. For my part I can offer no general Rules. You must be guided by other Symptoms of the Disease.

We come now to speak of the Cure of the Nervous Fever as it is called. The general Indication here is to excite the hot Fit to a due Degree, and remedy the weakned powers of Nature.

The hot Fits, not being sufficiently excited depends either upon a weakness of the System, or because the Cause of

the Fever is too violent to be overcome by the powers of Nature, or because the fit is not sufficient to overcome the Resistance disposing it no greater than ordinary. This Resistance is a Constriction on the Extremities of the Blood-vessels on the surface of the skin, wch the hot fit is designed to overcome. the extreme Vessels of several Other parts of the Body as well as of surface of the skin are constricted during a Fever.

The Cure must not be attempted by exciting the Fit in such a Manner as to induce Sweat. we have many Accounts of the Mischief Done by bringing

or Sweats too early in Fevers. There is but one Case when Sweats are admissible & y is in Periodical Disorders wn it is necessary to expel the Cause of ye Disease, as soon as possible by Sweating. all Medicines then wn encrease the Motion of the Heart & Arteries without relieving the pain are hurtful. the best Diaphoretic Medicines are Diluent & Saline & often remove Fevers on their early appearance but Diluents are often ineffectual, upon the Cu^r of wn the Neutral Salts have been called in wn determine to the surface of ye Body wn out exciting the Heart & Arteries.

The Neutral Salt most commonly em-
ployed is the Saline Mixture made w.th Juice
of Lemons & Vegetable Alkali. It is a
useful Medicine. in ½ of an hour it
seldom fails of inducing a Sweat in
Fever. I conclude then that if when joind
w.th Diluting drinks it is a good Medicine
to excite the last Stage of a Fever. It appears
to operate upon the Stomach in such
a manner as to bring on a Determination
to the surface of the Body. But there are
other Remedies w.ch operate in y.e same
way but more powerfully. These are
Mettlic Substances in General w.ch are
and not truly Fen, but in many places

Ipecac. produces great sickness in q. quantity of powder. When they are taken in doses rather too small to excite vomiting they have the power of exciting the pulse of the skin & thus bringing on sweat.

Since the application of Chemistry to Medicine Antimony has been selected as an Emetic, but other substances are as well suited as Ipecacuanha in q. form of Dover's powder. Emetics then particularly Antimonial ones are powerful medicines in Fevers by exciting the vessels of the skin. I would by no means recommend Antimony as the only Emetic. I have seen Ipecac. & even Preparations of

often answer as well as any Pepa-
rations of Antimony whatever. all the Pe-
rations of Antimony are such as are
soluble in Acids, or such as are
already converted into a saline State by
having an Acid joined w: them. James's
Powder is an Example of the first, &
Vinegar of the Second. Which is y:
best Medicine? to determine this Ques-
tion I must Observe that an actual
Vomiting in Fevers from y use of Anti-
mony does more Harm than Good, &
because we cannot use it so often as
the Disease may require, they more
over weaken the System too much a
Medicine than that excites a simple

Nausea does more service in Fever than Medicines which excite an actual Vomiting. That Medicine then will be best which lies longest in the Stomach without inducing an actual Vomiting. ~~[illegible]~~ Now James's Powder is very uncertain in its Operation upon the Acid of our Bodies ignorant of the Nature, or Quantity of the Acid in the Stomach. The power then will be greatly influenced in its Operation by this Circumstance. Inferior Men not to be at the Mercy of such a Medicine I prefer the Saline Preparations of the Antimony as made up in Practice. This I think a

(a) Viz: the Antient Wine.

much better Medicine than the Antimonial Wine because 1st It acts too suddenly on the Stomach & has distroys & on Patients in giving it. 2nd It is a very precarious Medicine. & Often loses its Quality by keeping.

The ℞ Emetic is generally employed in a fluid form upon the Account of ye readiness of its Dose. But when given in a Solid form it sometimes becomes more powerful Medicine & produces effects more Peculiar: to James Powder.

The Dose of ℞ Emetic should always be small, least it should be too soon thrown from the Stomach, & for the

take of being capable of increasing its
Dose so as to keep up the sickness at
the stomach. No warm drinks should
be given with a view of promoting
vomiting, unless the sickness should be
of such a nature as to excite the
most painful anxiety. The dose of
Tartar is generally 1/4 of a grain, & in
some cases 1/8. The first Dose cannot
be larger than this, & therefore no
more than twice or thrice within a Fever
in the beginning of Fevers but as
soon before should not be repeated again.

The ℞ Vinum Tartri Tartar Emetic
Plorus into the stomach & therefore

induces a few Stools wch afford great Relief. I am not anxious to bring on a sweat wth it. I have cured a thousand Fevers without sweating my Patients. a happy Circumstance for this Infirmary where our Patients are con-fined to such cold Rooms & narrow Beds!

The ℞ Emetic Notwithstanding sometimes produces a sweat no less powerfully than James's Powder when given to the Quan-tity of ℥ss every hour, if we at ye same time give warm diluting Drinks & con-fine our Patients closely to their Beds.

How far are Stools Useful in Fevers? Some Physicians think they are of

great consequence in order to carry
off putrid bilious matters. I will not
say how far they operate in this way,
but I would observe that they act
by taking off those spasms on the
blood-vessels of the intestines which tend
while they remain there to keep up y.
disease. These stools are so highly
useful that some suppose Mercury
an ingredient in Jameson's powder.
we should always therefore endeavour
to have the purging effects of Emetics
if possible in Fevers. It is easy to
determine it to the Bowels by giving it
in such a manner as not to bring on

vomiting.

At what time should the Ft be given? — If given in the Cold Fitt, it shortens it considerably & soon brings on a Fever & Sweat. if given during the hot Fitt it immediately brings on a Sweat. If given during the sweating it encreases it considerably. Notwithstanding this, I believe there are certain periods in wch it may be given w: greater Advantage than Others. If given just before the Approach of an Intermit. Fever it does much more service than at Other times. This leads me to Observe the same Rule in giving it in Continued Fever. I therefore always order it

just before the Exacerbation of the Fever
you told you before was twice in ye 24
hours. now pray should the Emetic
given? Generally give it once
a day,
twice at most, that is about Noon
in the Morning about 7 or 8 O'Clock.
But if it should vomit or purge
Patient immoderately, it should by
means be given so often or its
should be somewhat diminished.
How long must it be continued?
I find it most useful in ye Begin:
Fevers. it seldom fails, but in their Cre.
in some Cases towards the Close of Fevers
have been Reason to fear it is an

unsafe Remedy. we have seldom
occasion to continue it long as it acts
powerfully in the Beginning of Fever.
If it does no service in ye first stages
Fever before the 3d or 4th Day it rarely
does much Good afterwards.

How does the ℞ Emetic Operate?
By inducing Remissions in ye Fever.
If given in an Evening it brings on
sleep - quiets Delirium promotes sweat.
These are the most common & desirable
effects of the ℞ Emetic. In slip these
Remissions are not on before the 3d
4th Day we may lay aside the ℞ Emetic
it will only weaken the Patient to no

purpose.

I shall add one more Observation
here & that is that Antimonial Medi-
cines often supercede the necessity of
Blood-letting, & they may be used in
all those Fevers where Bleeding is not
admissible. But in those Cases where
Phlogistic Diathesis attends, Bleeding
should always begin the Cure, or we shall
use Antimony to no purpose. I have
never seen some Instances lately of
some under Inflamm. Fevers cured
the F. Emetic without Blood-letting

A Gentleman here present asked me
few Days ago, when I failed, what

Medicines I gave next. to this I answer
that there are many recommended by Authors,
but I shall confine myself only to those
which stimulate the System & relax the fun=
ctions of the Body.

Cold water is the principal Medicine
used for this purpose. It was some years
ago in Fevers, but has been laid
aside of late especially in Cold Climates.
In Inflammatory Fevers especially
in the spring of the year it may be
useful but in all Autumnal Fevers
it is highly useful even in the Coldest
Climates. in Prussia & Silesia it is
used with the utmost success in Fevers

full hand. a Gentleman who was at
the Siege of Martinico & the Havanna
told me that he cured a Patient of
a hard petechial Fever by bow
exposing the Open Skin in such a
manner as only to be defend, him from the
Sun & Rain. upon the whole I would
recomend the use of the cool Regimen
to you in Fevers of all kinds when they
are not attended w: any Marks of Inflam:n

2.rd Blisters — these are a more common
Remedy in this Country than y.e cold water.
in all Cases of topical Inflam:n y.e
earlier they are applied to y.e least in-
and the better. I have seen them do harm
by being applied too far from y.e Seat of a Disease

3d (Wine). I shall not here descant on the Methodus Operandi — It should be excluded from all inflammatory fevers, & all fevers attended with inflammatory Diathesis. But in nervous fevers even in the last stages of inflammones, it is a most admirable Medicine. The Cautions to be observed in giving wine are as follows, 1st Attention should be paid to the habit of the patient. The more he has been used to drink the more he will require.

2nd It should never be given, as we said before in truly inflammatory fevers.

3d Blood letting or other Evacuations should generally precede its use.

It should be given more towards the
Height than in the Beginning.
The Effects of the Patient should
be watched. If there seems a Patient
to have a sudden Inclination for Wine, &
without the Consent of his Physician or his
Friends drank a Bottle of Wine which
brought on a Sweat that immediately
terminated the Disease. 6th It should
be repeated according to the Relief pro-
duced. The more Relief it brought the
Patient the more Encouragement we have
proceed in it. If there seems a
Danger of a dangerous Small pox

by drinking Cups of Lime Water. See the
further Case Account of it.

Sanct Donald - Calcutta under a
regular certain without any thing
peculiar to it. Nor with indeed do not
there any regu: Duration. They Lame-
times continue 6, but sometimes 12 hours.
It depend upon the different circumstances
the Patient. He has taken a
Remit at several preceding Periods.
Purges are useful in intermitting
when a great quantity of Bile is
thrown into the Bowels, but in general
they are very hurtful, as they tend to
protract the Fever & weaken the Pa-
tient. I have seen Purges bring on
intermittents after they had been cured

by the Bark. Any Cause forgiving
in general a Sample will the
Blood under an Obstinate Intermittent.
The best Perspective when they are ne-
cessary in Intermittents are Aloetic Pur-
gives which act as tonic bracing Medi-
cines. ~~Physicians the Bark~~
always give the Bark ~~[illegible]~~
on as a Distinct Febrifugia ~~[illegible]~~ on.
the Practice of waiting till the Patient
had 4, or 5 Fits arise entirely from
the Blunt sections of waiting till Nature
had corrected morbific Matter fit to
be discharged. Another Caution should
be observed in giving the Bark Lie

not to give it too early in these Fevers
since an Inflammatory Diathesis attends,
it is therefore in most Febrile Intermittents. The Delay has moreover in
Mind of the Dr. Gregory Alias Jam
so from Training a Intermittent Fever
as wholsome in the Spring especially in
Minors as they all tend to bring on
visceral Obstructions. upon the Whole
Cinchona may be given safely
in all Cases where no Signs of Topical Inflam-
ation appear or Congestions of any
kind. my Reason for delaying y Bark
this Patient
was to see wi Nature would do, as some
Physicians tell us She will cure herself

Fits a certain Number of Fits. But
I may say I have never observed any
kind of this kind. Another Reason for
saying it was that the generality of the
few hours before the usual time of
the Fits coming on, w.ch I told Spre-
fore was the only further time of giving
the Bark w.ch I judge, to all this I may
add that Several of the Patients of
the Town were wont to Sphacelate.

Mrs: M'Donald labored under a Dou-
ble tertian or a fever applicable to it:
called a Quotidian Fever. I did not give
the Bark because it far had an-
imaticic Premissions & in Consequence of
its bleeding at the Nose w: blood more
life of an Inflam: Diathesis Hippocrat.
2d Because the ~~[illegible]~~ medicinally taking
the whole Lemons w: from Mr Williamson
Astringency diminished the Necessity of the Bark.
However this it a good case for Mr H:
nettie, & therefore Bidding it to her with
the most desirable success. She is now dis-
missed Cured. Are Fevers & all Diseases
different Species of Fever? No - I believe they
are always the same Species. I am convinced
that all Quotidians ~~[illegible]~~ are Nothing but double tertians.

Jane Brown - Labored under a slight
Fever which according to y common Notion
of Fevers was of the Contin: kind.
She had a Vomit given her when she
was first seized w: it Ill took up y Emetic
which removed her Fever. She now
complains of an Obstruction of her Menses
but as this Symptom arises from
Pregnancy I have dismissed her.

Delirium

Mary Newton - Came to me in a Delirium

that we are entirely ignorant of the Symptoms

leading to it. It was attended wth a Coldness

in the Feet. This was removed by bathing

them in warm water. a Remedy wch I thought to

be recommended when I spoke of Fever. I

also order the Feet to be fomented in every

all kinds wch the most desirable success.

we are much indebted to Dr Gilchrist

for his excellent Observations upon the

use of this Remedy. This woman's Pulse

continued to 112 ~~p~~ minute for some time

after she got well & the evening after Symp=

tom wch indicates the Presence of Fever had

left her. This may show how little

Dependance is to be placed upon the

Give in establish the Presence or Degree of Fever. —

Mr: Wallace – The great Fearness to say that he been intoxicated but he was in Fault. Should the same Speech might be used by many Physicians when they some Patients. I have got little Credit from Gentlemen, &c. I am afraid you will deprive little instruction, – regulate & bled him too much, or perhaps did not give his the F. method for since from not understanding the operations of the Fever's Incubation. I am uncertain whether we pursued

on Bolster, for ever. She took a
quantity of Opium &c: & have been
given w: success in Fevers, but fear
has done her Harm. Mush and
Camphor would perhaps have been
the Medicines. But let us enquire
to her Case & perhaps we shall be better
acquainted to our Practice. She had been
some time ago under a Rheumatic Affection
after being cured went out of the House
in very cold weather w: brot on
Fever of so violent a Nature which
yield to any Remedy. She was moreover
a Melancholly Temperament w: ap:
was very plainly during the whole Course
of her Fever. She was constantly under

The Extreme of Fear is always enu-
mus & the Danger & Obstinacy of Fevers.
I have Often Observed that Melan-
choly Persons are always handled most
roughly by Fevers. as the Marks of this
Melancholly Temperament appeared in this
human such as Low Delirium - & very
quick Pulse which in all Cases indicates
the utmost Danger. When the Pulse goes
beyond 140 & Spirits the Patient very
seldom escapes.

Dan.l McDonald — has long been ex-
posed to Cold & Hard Labour. all the
symptoms of his Disease such as Cough
pain in the Thorax & inflammn.
pain on the Blood side of point Buttock
inflammn.? Diathesis of his system.
Tells him that, because I did
not suspect any topical Inflammn.?
Peripneumony. It appears probably
he a Fever w: Inflamm.? Diathesis"
towards the close of his Fever the
symptoms seemed to show a Fever
approaching to the Nervous kind, and we
accordingly gave him Wine & the cordial
medicine which relieved him much. I

would observe here that bleeding on
the 10th day of Inflam.y Diseases even
in persons of lax habits in always very
useful, for by this time the Inflam.n
in their gross & if the tissues
considerably, so that bleeding cannot
cure but at the risque of the Patient,
if in general we find it unsafe to
bleed the Inflam.y Crust disappears
in the blood. But this observation
leads to a very Exception. It may
happen in w.h the collateral Inflam.

Wm. Drummond. has labored for some
time under a Fever w: an Inflam.: Diathesis
he has no new Observations to make on
that head. Blood-letting is generally ordered
in General Fevers, but it may often be
superseded by the Tartar emetic. I am more
& more convinced every day that this
Tartar is much abused in Fevers, since ye
use of Tart. emetic in Fevers it has been
used less frequently than formerly.
Perhaps you did not order it in this manner
nor Altho' some degree of Inflammatory
Diathesis attended. he was cured by the Tart emetic
alone. Do all Fevers observe a Regular
time? I have made two few Observations
to speak w: Confidence here. I believe

Typhoid Fever often breaks down before the regular time, but in general it only alleviates them in such a manner as the Crisis happens more easily. The 11th & 14th are for the most part critical days in this country. Most of those fevers which are deadly terminate on the 11th. Even those who recover from fevers seldom have a complete Crisis till the 14th - a great Remission takes place on the 11th but the 14th pays a visit off the disease.

Inflammation

Mr: Bale - has been treated here for some time for the venereal Disease with severity. This gives a great degree of credibility to his Report to Lord. From this circumstance he was affected with the perforation of the lip in such a manner as to have a fever induced. he had some symptoms as indicated the Pleurisy: Diarrhoea, but as these were transitory & omitted bleeding, it gave him a Smitten. unhappily this purged him in such a manner that I was obliged to desist. Instead of it I substituted Opiates. but still the Pleurisy continued, which made me imagine that it was Critical, & therefore I took no other means to check it.

Fevers attended w: the topical affections are of three kinds 1st such as are attended w: the topical Inflammation 2nd such as are attended w: the Hæmorrhage & 3rd such as are attended w: the Phlog. We should confine our=selves to Fevers of the first kind only, & in order to do that shall treat of Inflamm: in general.

The Symptoms of Inflamm: are well known to you all - Redness - Heat - Swelling - Pain - & sometimes Fever w: a hard pulse. We can only judge of internal Inflammat: by Fever pain & full hard pulse.

What is the Proximate Cause of Inflamm:?

Physicians still differ about this Disease. & few of them believe understand fully. all the Symptoms we have mentioned may be accounted for from increased impetus of a greater Celerity in the Pulsation of the Heart & Arteries. But is this the cause of the increased impetus? Boerhaave tells us that it depends upon the Quantity, in Bracano the Velocity. Force of the Blood is increased in the Arteries. But this is informed from false principles. In Italian gave into a contrary extreme & says no Inflam: can arise from Distention. we shall endeavour to reconcile these Opinions.

Increased Impetus depends upon an

an encreased Action of the Vessels, & this
occasioned by stimulus. hence in many
cases of Inflammation we see the Operation
of direct stimuli as in Blisters, Burns
Scalds from Fomes &c. all these induce
Inflammation without the Intervention of
Chill or Fever. but the Inquiry does
not end here. we often see Inflammation
where these stimuli cannot act.
Boerhaave calls in Morbific Matter
to account for Inflammation: where no
stimulus appears but I see no necessity
for this Supposition. the different Circum-
stances of Heat & Cold we see daily bring
on Inflammation: as in the Rheumatism,

from no morbific matter can attend.
But further we observe Inflam.n
not on by the same causes as rewriting
Cold Fitt, hence then it appears
not it may depend upon the same
cause. The Causes w.ch induce the con pro.
ce a Reaction of the Sensorium w.ch Rea.
in Cases of Inflammations determined
the part only. I do not say that
Inflam.n depends upon a spasm in
upon the Intermission of the Arteries nor
imagine that this w.d bring on Rach
Obstruction again. Nor will I with Dr.
Allen deny that Obstruction never Operate
cause of Inflam.n at times. all
these Discussions must be passed over here

Inflammation

we shall begin to observe that
Inflam.n may depend upon an increa-
sed action or tonic power of the parts
which the Inflammation affects.
In other words an increased irritability,
leading upon increased tonic power.
The Inflam.n is of such a nature at
times that it induces a general
increased action of the whole Arterial System.
Tension of w. is always increased
in consequence to the increase of Inflam.n
this explains the reason why Inflam.n
is always attended w.h a hard pulse &
those constitutions w.h are most sanguine
are most disposed to Inflam.n
Cases. Bleeding we know always

depend on tension, hence its great tenfulness
hence of Inflam.n: it is then used generally
topically according to the universality
confined nature of the Inflammat.n.
from hence we see the distinctions
between Inflam.n: & Phlegmasia.
hence an Cause wh. operate directly & indi-
rectly on the system. the Arteries are direct-
ly affected in Inflam.n: while the Heart con-
ts in its former Condition. Passions of
mind on the contrary act directly
the Heart & secondarily on the Arte-
ries so as to increase their action. from
this where the Arteries are affected first
is called Inflam.n: & where the Heart
affected first they are called Phleg-
masia.

Cold operates on the first directly, & Contraction on the last. The Tension often continues after the Tension is taken off from the Arteries which may depend upon the Heart being lost in Action or the Cause of the Tension where the Inflammation Diathesis goes off. — These hospitates Tension I told you before require very particular & different Remedies which your own sagacity will easily point out.

Inflammation is divided into Several kinds by Physicians. Dr Boerhaave divides them accr. to the Nature or Use of the Arteries Obstructed. Some he subdivides Phlegmon affects the Vessels & Vesiculas the serous Vessels while Oedema affects a second Order

Strong Effects but all this is merely Superstitious. Anatomists of late Days are Much Wrong in Their Notions Effects Depending in the Order of Boerhaave has Proved. The Phlegmon & Erisipelas are different in their Symptoms & Appearance but may Depend upon the same Difference of Effects.

There are 3 General Causes of Inflam.n: Phlegmon Erisipelas & Rheumatism they may be Other, but we shall at pre. not confine ourselves to these. The Phlegmon is distinguished from the Other ones by terminating in suppuration.

Pinpulas or Phlegmon even and
Suppuration it must be owing to a
Phlegmon enclosing. The Tumor called
a Phlegmon depends on Fluids accumulated
in proper Receptacles & the causing the
Tumor. I would not infer the that
the Tumor without effusion of
Blood. But I affirm that all Tumors from Inflam:
lands. have Relery as an Burning
under this Cause
to a Vein & an Exhaling Vessel into y
Cellular Membrane. if the increased
Inlets of the Blood in Redden the Vein
I not yield & hence an Effusion must fol:
into the Cellular Membrane. But
Effusion appears more probable from the
Redness w: ch it is sometimes Accompanied by
or Pain succeeding. we find Effusion

in all Cases of internal Inflammation tho
Phrenitis after Death we always find
Effusion between the Dura & pia Mater.
Inflamm.ⁿ of y^e Lungs also we always
find Fluids effused in the Cavity of y^e Thorax.
But why do these Effusions happen only
in internal parts of the Body? to this I
answer that no Secretory Organ is inter=
posed between the Artery, & its exhaling
vessel in y^e internal parts of y^e Body,
whereas there is such an Organ always
interposed on the Surface of the Skin: the
Matter exhaled from y^e Surface of the
Skin is likewise excrementitious whereas that
exhaled internally is always designed

of the disorder. all this tends to prove
that an increased impetus of the arteries
tends to induce an effusion in exciting
fever. Here we have more doubt
of it. we find no Colonel after
death in the lungs of pneumonic patients.
effusion is not owing to a relaxed state of
arteries but to a dilatation of them.
so will appear more probable when we
consider that all this is done against
nature and undergoing a kind of forcing
tion. has Dr Gibber has sufficiently
proved. I therefore assume this fact accor-
ding. From this then it appears that
an effusion of serum must take place

previous to y formation of Pus. the Tumor
in ye attend or Inflam.n must depend
for such an Opinion. even Prognos
can sometimes depend upon a greater
Inhalation than Absorption of Serum. this
will explain the Reason why the Liquid
used in the Bellies of hospital patients
have sometimes been of a fermentent Nature.
I have read the Instance of this quoted
by Mr Gelber but have had this Instance
in my own Practice. the Matter
accumulated from both of them afforded all
the usual Marks of Pus. we after find
the same Crust in y Serum effused in in
ral Inflammation that Mr. Gelber so

often found in his Inspection: or else out of the Body. But there is another Instance of it. we often find Matter Spit up from Internal Patients w.ch has all the Properties of the Medicine w.ch has been taken & yet no Ulcer has been found in the Lungs after death. w.ch can this be owing to? Why w.th an Effusion of Serum into the Bronchia w.ch Stagnation & Fermentation must have been converted into Pus. Serious Inflammations happen in other Cases of Inflammation as well as in those w.ch suffocate. thus after Serum effused in Dropsies & reabsorbed w.ch undergoes no change from not

lymph disposed to be converted into Pus.
The same manner in many cases
of Inflammation Pus will also dis-
solve to be changed into Pus. Moreover
the absorbing vessels are in such a state
of irritation by the diseased Ulcer:
the effused Serum. Suppuration then
will depend upon circumstances disposing
to be converted into Pus. The Dispo-
sition may depend upon its being differently
impregnated w: the formative Lymph w: may
arise upon a different circumstances
incorporated in fluids. When it is not sufficiently
impregnated w: the Lymph it appears to be least
disposed to Suppuration. When it contains

(Note) "This Definition will appear more probable when we add that Opium is so little disposed to Corruption that it has often been found to be powerful Antiseptic. The Properties with it derives from its Abounding so much with the Salts of the Blood. —

a more close examination of Cases it appears
that most disposed to suffer from it are
what does Gangrene depend on? upon
a Effusion of red Blood. The addition of
a Effused Lymph to the Coagulating of the
Blood according to Mr. Gaskin's experiments.
we have many proofs of this Effusion in Inflammation more especially in the Lungs.
But other circumstances are to be taken
to account for Gangrene which I must
briefly communicate to you. Gangrene
appears to be determined by some putrid
ferment in our Fluids which is most deter-
mined to the Surface of the Body. and
may be produced without an Effusion
of red Blood as in some putrid Fevers.

But Gain Gangrene may be feared when
a fatal Atonia of the solids may
arise may produce this Atonia such as
do Contingent Gangrene or debilitate
tions. But the Atonia may arise from
a Defect of Crisis or over distention
of the Capillaries alone w. determines to Re:
laxation. Has have endeavoured to illus
the three common terminations of In:
flammation. But there is a Termination
when the Inflammatory Diathesis ceases
but a portion of Fluids still stagnates in the
dilated Capillaries. This Termination is called
Schirrus. It happens most in those Glands
are most convoluted & where there are

will inevitably be followed by the
Stagnate in Glandular parts. Inflam-
mation however must not be confined to Glands
but we often find it extend to firmi-
ty in and surrounding other parts as
in Glandular structures in the cellular
tissue of the Lungs. ~~and other Viscera~~.
We find of common occurrence most frequently
Persons subject to hospitals.

We shall now treat of the 2nd Species of
Inflammation viz:

Phlegmonous. It is not liable to ful-
ceration like Phlegmon & generally supposes
such Bodies as are not connected
with an Membranes does not depend

upon the vessels being too small to admit the superfluous effusion? no & thirdly
it. Nevertheless only tubes place on the
surface of the skin or mucous membranes analogous
it is where a cuticle covers the surface
in fact, such as the mouth & intestines
there is no such covering on the viscera
therefore the vessels or visicles
inflame in any viscera whatever,
however much matter have filled off it.
Most of the visicles: we are acquain=
ted with affections of the skin, & always
find upon an acrid matter beneath
under the cuticle. this appears proba=
ble from the application of cantharides
=ing

pustulas upon the skin. any thing
that confines the Perspiration (wch is of a
rid Nature) brings on y pustules
this Perspiration is y vehicle of
an Inflammation the Reason why
they are so much determined to y skin.
Linnaeus calls y pustules of Rotheln
an Exanthema tonum. Eruptions from
Fevers we have now assigned. Pustu=
les make the most frequent appearance
on the Face. This is a kind of pustules -
2d Rheumatism. It is distinguished
from Phlegmon by not suppurating
nothing flow in Repels wch have no
mediate Connection wth cellular substance

It is seated in the Membrane of y^e tendon
sometimes but rarely in y^e Membrane
of the muscles. Does it affect the mem-
brane of the Ligaments? No. I believe
it ~~[illegible]~~ is rather subjoined y: ye Gout
seated there, but this is still doubtful
I believe they very often both of y^m:
affect the same place, & depend on nearly y^e
same Cause.
It is distinguish: you see from ye other
Pains by its seat - 2nd by not terminat^g
in suppuration & 3rd by an inflam^y
exterior.
Does the Pain depend upon an affect^n
of the Membrane of the tendon itself, or
is it only propagated by them into ye Joints.

We have many analogies that favour the last Opinion such as the Electrical shock which is confined or restrained at the parts of the frame & by Oscillations propagated from the more sensible parts. It seems to confirm this opinion from an instance of a transition of Gout from one part of the frame.

12. Why does Rheumatism cease so frequently on a change of weather? and why does it and inflammatory Pains sometimes attend it? Why does it resemble the pains of the Nervous or Gout? I shall not answer these Questions here, but

leave them as an exercise for your own ingenuity.

But there is another species of Inflammation different from all these. viz Malignant. It never terminates in Inflammation but depend entirely upon Debilitation. so that analogous to Rheumatism. to these may add Pleurisy of Inflammation: viz Pleurisy, or an Inflammation of any membrane or Membrane is denoted, hence it may be that the Bone-Fever - Trachea Pleurisy as well the Trachea. It is attended with an and Matter effused from the Follicles Mucous Glands in a thin state. It

upon the skin distinguishing its seat be-
yond. The Pleuro may be very serious
when an Exanthematous matter; hence
upon this ground - Corzai & So
the attend the Varioles small pox
other eruptive disorders. Pneumonia
Dysentery is often nothing else but
Exanthemous affection.

Besides these three are other species of
Inflammation, all the Exanthemata differ
the nature of the miasma & in circum-
stances attend them. I have called all
species. but they might think be
ded different genera of Inflammation
equal propriety.

I shall now offer a few Things on the Cure of Inflammation in General. The Remedies for this purpose are Evacuations Bleeding - Vomiting - Purging - Applications such as Blisters &c. I cannot take time to speak of each these, I shall only add a few words on Blood-Letting. This I use with great Freedom in all Cases of local Inflammation, but think too much Freedom in it pernicious, often subjects Expectoration & great Danger of the Patient by checking the Secretion w: causes this Obstruction.

However consider all periodical Disorders,
some inveterate, many do inflam-
matories are periodical. I have read of
Men & have seen it as regular as an
ague kind of Fever. Rheumatisms are
also periodical. & are in those Cases to
be cured Only by the Bark. Bloodletting
is great mischief. Again Exercise disposes the Body to
more readily ~~be~~ affected w the Cold, & is
always attended w. a slow convalescence.
& may likewise destroy the due proportion
of Globules in the Blood, & thus induce
general Debility & want of motion in
the System especially in y Stomach. The

Inflammation of Intestines is brought on by frequent Blood Letting. I had an Infstance lately of a Man falling into a Dropsy & Thought lower Extremities entirely in consequence of bleeding him too freely in a Rheumatism. The French Physicians are laying aside Blood Letting in Inflammations formerly used it. Lieutenant you will find whenever it is necessary but he appears to be in danger of falling into the contrary Error. If then Consequence of General Bleedings are dangerous we are safe in being able to substitute Local Bleedings in its Room. I have used them in

Phlebotomy begins to Peripneumon: Pleuri-
sy more especially in Rheumatism: the
desirable success. for if Inflamm:
under upon an encreased secretion of the
fluids in the inflamed part, diminishing
the quantity of the part must certainly do
service. Phlebotomy is a species of
local bleeding, but in many cases it is not
equal as the leeching or cupping when more
helpful than venesection. This is all
the advance upon this subject.

Marg: Dougal - Labour under a Rheu-
matism - She attributes to great fatigue
Fatigue always disposes the Body to be
affected with cold w: no Doubt induces
Rheumatism. She did not observe the
Blood Sized ordinarily Under it in
the Beginning of Rheumatism. my
Reason for not bleeding her was upon the
h: of her having her Menses at her.
I dont know that it w: have been
dangerous but we must conform to y:
indicies of the Symptoms in particular.
Rheumatics w: are constitutionally attended w:
Fever, y: always order bleeding du-
ring Inflammation if it should happen
the Height of y: Disease, but in

Rheumatism. When there is less Danger I think it a Matter of less Consequence. I ordered topical Bleeding in this Woman's Case w: Advantage. Leeches were applied to her Temples w: Effect relieved her. Her Pains shifted from Place to Place in such a Manner that I judged Leeches no longer did her any Service. Upon this her After Treatment ceased I ordered her Red Putty Pills from the Pain w: entirely removed her Pains for a few ~~Days~~ Days. This wise Method by the Leeches w: has been recommended in Inflam: Diseases. This

medicine has done great service in y.
Remedy & Relief in many in North
America. Perhaps our Climate
differs from theirs, for it does
not do much here in this Country.
Even if it does Good, it is by Evacu-
ating the Stomach in a Manner
like a Purge & Emetic. In Sciatica
given in Rheumatisms as a Sudorific,
but I do not approve of Sudorifics
in Rheumatisms. Therefore gave it as
a Purgative. I cannot say I approve
of Purges in Rheumatisms. They gen-
erally do more Harm than Good. However

chose to give it in this woman's case,
but I cannot say w: any great success.
She is asleep the whole now pretty
well. I shall only add the Observati=
on I have is, that every little
blood-letting was used. She had 3lb
leeches only applied to her w: drawn
about 3ſs to ℥j of blood a few days
blood drawn from her arm was not
very considerable. The whole blood
drawn amounted perhaps to 40 ounces &
this in the space of 20 days. From this
you see the facility & advantage of open=
ing the Veins of poor Patients in many
cases.

James Anderson — has complained of a
periodical Rheumatism & yet was af-
fended w.th but very little Pain. After
the Pain Candelock became him by
topical bleeding. The Pain in his
joints were attended w.th swelling even
tho it affected the Extremities where swel-
ling seldom exists to occur. in this Case
bleeding done more service than blis-
tering. from this Patient's Pulse
& his feeling, Limbs which did much
more service than the topical bleed.g
we had formerly used to him. The Pain
shifted after the bleeding was used w.th
more w.th topical bleedings and in these
blood only. & hence they do little service unless

applied directly to the back in pound.
— Good bin he <u>Cerata</u> in a Ado=
ifie, He continued it for 11 days together,
but was unable to procure a cure or
relief. Perhaps he was using it little
long enough for the efficacious hand
of the medicine is a slow & gradual
one for is dwelling upon Rheumatism?
his Patient tells no that he treating
beginning of his disease but grew worse
after it. in general find all sweats
whether natural or artificial do miss
if in the beginning of Rheumatism.
this last stage of the disease of
mercury gave this man <u>Lover's powder</u>
at this time in ye latter end of his

Disease & Pain he w.d a great deal of
fuffer. he feem well, & has Dine
been discharged from the Infirmary.

James Hay - has laboured under
Rheumatism without - fuffer -
Cause - nothing. his Friends thot
he had a Rheu: but the moving
cause of his fuffer - the heat of the
the Hammers on his blood - &
the violent exercise of the muscles of his
Extremities all combined are that
his disease was of the Rheumatic kind.
& he Sanguiferous system or the membranes

of the muscles affected here? shewing
how an Rheumatism under a sensi-
ble Fatigue tend to show in a Rheu-
matism indeed in ye membranes of ye muscles
also. How are the membranes
affected? Cold is ye most universal
cause of Rheumatism. Cold upon Snow
Sedative in Proportion of Cause &
Motion, it lowers the Tension only it do
often induce Atonick Palsy, affected
a moderate Degree, lowers Tonicity
& excites the Flow of Blood into the
Vessels. But when the Cold prevails a
little more than Ordinary it acts as a
Sedative & hence induces the Atonia

Probability wch we see occur in this Patient. —

I have attended his case by giving the use of Dover's Powder. The Dose he took was ℈ij twice a day wch contains gr^s of Opium. A greater Dose than this usually in Diseases where an Inflammatory Diathesis attends. He took his Medicine for sometime but any were in the quantity of the Dose increased the Dose to ℈ij wch did some little or no service. Next I ordered him Blisters wch indeed ought to have been ordered sooner — they were applied to the

since these Pains were cured, and
received him considerably with Regard to
his Pains. He attends still continues
with Leave not to constitute his
said Fincas. to remove this Plaster.
and bring the Pat: Pills & ye warm Bath.

Ophthalmia, formerly said was a genuine inflammation peculiar to itself. It never suppurates. It generally depends upon relaxation of the blood vessels of the eye & disposes them to receive a preternatural quantity of blood. Hence they receive blood from a very slight irritating cause. It is to be cured by astringent medicines. Many writers pronounce them, but most of inferior practitioners are there all objections to these arise from theory. I have used them for 30 years & always with most desirable success. An obstruction of menses disposes

former to this Disease, the Reason of this requires no Explanation. we have had several female Patients lately in the House w.th Ophthalmia's arising from this Cause. the Cure in this Case must be effected w.th Bleeding & Aperients. The Subsequent Application generally Used is a Poultice made of Bread in water w.th a Solution of Sulphur: Saturnine: and upon it. I have seldom known this Poultice fail in Cure of Ophthalmias. Hippocrates says "a Dyspnœa cures an Ophthalmia" perhaps it is as eg. he do. Therefore ordered them gentle purges w.th advantage. —

a variety of astringent medicines have been employed in Ophthalmias, but the most efficacious of them all is Jos: Saturn: White Vitriol. The Sach: Saturn: does most service when applied externally to the Eye in the Form of a Poultice as formerly mentioned. The Coagulum Plumbosum & Aerugo Aeris have been employed w. success. The last is rather too stimulating. The White Vitriol applied in Collyria is the best method of application to be introduced in the eye I know.

The Method of Bleeding is generally performed by Leeches. But these

have sometimes poisoning the Blood, & induce a swelling thro' the whole Eye. upon this we generally use Cupping Glasses to the Eye instead of Leeches. —

Opthalmia very often attends the Venereal Disease according to Astruc but I am very apt to doubt it. —

Weakness of the Stomach.

John Muir — has complained of a considerable Tumor in the Region of the Stomach which sometimes was larger than at other times. This is a sufficient proof that the complaint was seated in the Stomach, & that it depended upon wind. This Disease is very frequent & is seldom followed especially if it is attended w: fluctations. in our Patient's Case no Discharge of wind took place either towards, or downwards. if we want a Name for this Disease we may call it "Symptomatic Stomachalis."

What is its proximate Cause? Air confined in the Stomach. ~~depending~~ doe's not depend on Alimentum containing a great Quantity of Air?

I cannot think it does as we often
see Vegetables, or contain a great deal
of Air taken into even a weak Stomach
without Flatulence or Distention ensu-
ing it. This is somewhat reasonable,
but may depend upon the Gastric & other
Liquors of the Stomach being poured out
in such a Manner as to prevent the
accumulation of Air in the Stomach by entan-
gling & lessening its Elasticity. The cause the
of the Swelling of the Stomach depends
nothing else than an Atonia or that
Viscus. But w: confines the Air in the
Stomach? a Spasm or Stricture which
we know to universally attends most cases
of Atonia. This Contriction I believe often

Weakness of the Stomach

ducers the Pylorus.

Our Indications of Cure are

1st To strengthen the Tone of ye Stomach & of ye System in general.

2d To excite the Alimentary Canal by

3d To prevent the present Pain, and obliterate the Return of them.

The 1st Indication is to be answered by strengthening or tonic Medicines such as the Tinctura Martis. This Woman has taken it for some time mixed w: Tinctura Aromatica. This did her little Service, I therefore gave her [[Medicines to excite the Alimentary Canal, such as Tinctura Sacra w:ch is the most powerful Medicine I know for

Diseases of the Stomach

exciting the peristaltic motion of the parts.

Philosophers have given Opium

the same recommendation. It is an excellent

Carminative, stimulating medicine, but

is much efficacious when given in solution.

Pills when dissolved seldom fails of gently

stimulating the bowels, but it has no lasting

effect upon them.

III. To answer this indication gave

the Opium but still joined it with

a laxative medicine. This method of

treating the accumulation was well, and did

him a great deal of service. He is now

about Twenty, a person in delicate health:

women are often subject to diseases of

the Stomach. They are seldom cured till

Menstruation comes on —

Mr. Reed - has cleared for sometime
under the Cold. This is a very difficult
Disease, inasmuch as it is beyond the
reach of general medicines. general
Bowel affections not dependent upon
the Hæmorrhoidal Vessels.
Local bleedings might be taken but
we do not, as a rule, as in all Hæmor-
rhages w: we know depend on accel-
erated action of the heart, but as this
has not yet been tried, we cannot order
it in the future. Astringents
however once I tried topically
but I have found from the test in
Hæmorrhoids of long standing. however
I ordered her ⊕T internally and injection

Hemorrhoids

& Sedative especially as she complained of flatulency at y same time. I think Medicine did her service. I likewise gave her frequent doses of Aloes which I have found highly useful not only in y Hemorrhoids, but in moderate Slaps of y Menses. My Intention in giving this Medicine was to procure a Determination to y Skin, for wch purpose I joined Opium w: it. This Method of treat: the Patient succeeded, & she wonderfully cured.

Purging Medicines were now & then thrown in, but these were nothing but Salts & Manna & ♃.

John Jordie — has laboured under a Hypochondriasis. This Disease is founded upon a particular State of ye Nervous System, & generally shows its Effects in the Alimentary Canal. It is often induced by Affections of the Abdomin: Viscera usually Lachrymatis Altho it is sometimes merely Chaomodic. The Last is by far the most favourable of the two. The First is generally incurable. Our Patient's Case was of this kind. he Was troubled with frequent Vomiting & Obstinate Costiveness. This made me imagine he laboured under a Scirrhus of the Pylorus. but how I was mistaken

for upon dissecting his body immediately after his death no morbid appearance was seen in his stomach. The affection of his stomach must have been purely spasmodic, & must have arose from Down. They often ~~[illegible]~~ more upon to his sensorium like the Hys:-tria & therefore induced Delirium or stupor. This spasmodic stricture of the stomach often induced in him w: is called the "Cardialgia sputatoria" or w is called in this Country the "water brash" – there was a remarkable torpor attended the ~~great~~ Gutts which was seated chiefly in y great Gutts.

This is sufficiently proved from the Costiveness under w.h it labored. Purges did him but little service, w.ch shows us that Purges actually on y.e small Guts w.ch appears to be owing either to their being destroyed by the digestive powers or Absorbed, or rendered inert by too much Diffusion. This happens more especially to Vegetable Substances. Aloes is an Exception to this Observation. hence it acts only by promoting the Excretion of the Faces. Sulphur too passes thro' y.e small Guts unchanged acts only on y.e large Ones, w.ch makes it so very useful in y.e Hemorrhoids.

Hypochondriasis

The Colon was found remarkably con-
stricted wch shewe y^t the Fæces was
chiefly located there. The Blood Vessels
of the Mesentery appeared very turgid w^ch
was owing to their being so much com-
pressed by the Obstructed Gutts. The
Blood is often squeezed out into the
Gutts, & discharged upwards & down-
wards of a black Colour. This was
w^t ye Ancients called y^e "Atra Biles".
It happened to our Patient. The
Blood sometimes stays so long in
ye Gutts as to become putrid & then
inflames the ~~Gutts~~ This likewise was
ye Case wth this Patient, & this was y^e
Reason why his Gutts were found

in a Gangrenous State. Thus have I finished the hist: of y Causes & Symptoms of this man's Disease.

As to y Method pursued in treating his Disease I gave Aloes in small Doses - Senna & Neutral Salts especially y Glauber Salt. I likewise gave him common Salt w th his Senna. This not only acts as a gentle purge, but often proves y most powerful Antimettic when every thing else has been used to no purpose. Some of these Medicines purged him. I therefore gave him Jallap & Calomel, but divided it into several Doses. I would have

gave it sooner, but liquid Purges are generally best in all Cases where Vomiting attends, tho' I think I have been exceptions to this Rule. An Jallap & Calomel however did not operate on him. I returned them ℞ common Pills, but gave it in a larger portion of Water. For I have often found min: waters purge more from Quantity than Quality. Glysters at last opened his Bowels from stimulating the Obstructed Guts, w: confirms the Observation we made at first concerning the Operation of Purges.

David Robinson - has laboured under an Anasarca wth out ye usual Causes wch induce or Symptoms wch attend it. such as Atonia - Excess of Fluidity in ye Blood - Difficulty of Breathing - Irregularity in the Hearts' Action or any thing like Ascitic Affection. I imagine his Disease is owing to a part^r^ Affection of the "Vena Cava descendens" wch is probably owing to Compression from Causes unknown. I have endeavoured to cure him by promoting an Abstraction of the water. for this purpose I gave him Diuretics such as Dry Colchicum Squills &c in small Doses to prevent their being discharged too soon from ye System.

Anasarca

I joined the w: these Purgative Medicines & made Punctures in his Legs

Diabetes.

John Young - has long laboured under a true Diabetes. the Cause & Nature of this Disease are involved in Obscurity. I have not time now to enquire into them. I have generally found visceral Obstructions to attend this Disease, but I have no Reason to suspect this in our present Patient. his Disease seems rather to arise from the ~~functions~~ Balance of the Functions being destroyed i.e. Perspiration being Obstructed, & y^e Discharge increased by y^e Kidneys. an oneroused

Absorption likewise takes place from the air. This Practical Experiments prove & establish. ___ a Laxity of Kidneys sometimes attendy Diseases. When this is y Case thick turbid Urine is discharged, but as our Patient did not discharge such Urine, I had no Reason to suspect a morbid Laxity of the Kidneys I put him upon y: use of Sudorific Medicines w: have relieved him a little. This Gentlemen finishes our Clinical Lectures. I have thrown out many things perhaps somewhat inaccurate, but I rely on y: usual Candor to pass for forgiveness.

May 3: 1768.

Head-Ach

This disease arises from different causes, & altho' the Method of curing it has hitherto been the same in all Cases of Head Ach yet a little Attention to the Nature of the Disease will convince us that such a practise has been very precarious & often hurtful.

1: Plethora is a very frequent Cause of Head-Ach arising from all those Causes which induce Plethora in general, or a particular Determination of blood to the Head in Particular. here the pain is constant & seldoms intermits Much - the Eyes are often suffused w: blood - the Temporal Arteries throb violently, & the Pulse is

full & oppressed. The Method of Cure in this Case consists in opening the Plethora & removing the determination to the Head. This is done

1st By Bleeding. This should be undertaken sparingly upon the Line of its increasing Plethora. I have therefore greater dependence upon a

2nd Spare Diet consisting chiefly of Vegitables

3rd Gentle Exercise, and

4th a few Laxative Medicines sufficient to keep the Bowels always Open.

But it is very rare that a Head-Ache such has continued for any time depends upon a Plethora. It appears rather to be a kind of Typical Fever of the Head

Head: Ach

Hence we find it so often periodical & almost always ushered in by most of the Symptoms which are common to Fever such as Chilly Fits - Thirst - quick pulse - Heat &c. In this case the Cure must be performed

1st by Bloodletting - This is always usefu[l] to begin the Cure as more or less of a plethora is often attends that general Bleeding seldom does harm. The best way of drawing the Blood in this Case is by Venisection - Leeches & Cupping Glasses

2 Laxative Medicines. These are universally proper in this Disease. The Bowels ought to be kept open but here as the Albuen has sometimes been

given as a definition of headache, but I believe it never acts in any other way than as a purge. Hence we find it never does the least service till we give dis of it ad nauseam, to the pain of purging.

3rd Blistering. 4th Fermentations which are highly useful in all cases of severe pain in the Head.

5th Peruvian Bark. in those cases where the Head-Ach returns at regular periods, & where they particularly take width of the Forehead. From this is a never failing Remedy.

In the [redacted] part of Scotland fr. transitting

Head-Ache

Fevers are very common on every year, but sometimes the Intermittent Fevers are so weak that they only produce a Head-Ache which becomes Endemia & is only to be cured by the Bark. — in that case when the Bark is found useful we must exclude all other Remedies we speak of. The Barks are given in full Doses just before the Effervescence of the Fit. Some who are averse to the Bark have succeeded by exciting a sweat by Emetics &c. Other Means do as to determine the Blood towards the Skin just before we expect the Fitt.

Head-Ach

There is a kind of pain of head ach which does not seem to belong to any of the foregoing in which a coldness of feet & more or less of a torpor ~~etc~~ of the whole system attends. here Bark Camphorated Water & other invigorating medicines are indicated. in this case only the Oil is used to advantage. the best way to use it is to drop it on cotton in a piece of bladder & then apply it to the head. this prevents its evaporation. it should always be used till a redness appears on the forehead, or it does no service. Issues - Blisters - & Pediluvia are likewise useful. —